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62.05

1898



CATALOGUE
of

CHOICE SEEDS

E.J. BOWEN

SAN FRANCISCO,
CAL.
PORTLAND,
ORE.
SEATTLE,
WASH.



CONTENTS

<i>PAGE</i>	<i>PAGE</i>		
Artichoke - - - - -	7	Kohl Rabi - - - - -	29
Asparagus - - - - -	7	Leek - - - - -	30
Aromatic, Medicinal, Sweet and Pot Herbs - - - - -	57-58	Lettuce - - - - -	30-31
Beans - - - - -	8-12	Melon—Musk - - - - -	32-33
Beet - - - - -	12-15	Melon—Water - - - - -	34-35
Brócoli - - - - -	15	Mushrooms - - - - -	36
Brussels Sprouts - - - - -	15	Mustard - - - - -	36
Cabbage - - - - -	16-18	Nasturtium - - - - -	36
Carrot - - - - -	19-20	Okra, or Gumbo - - - - -	37
Cauliflower - - - - -	21	Onion Seeds and Sets - - - - -	37-39
Celery - - - - -	22-23	Parsley - - - - -	40
Chervil - - - - -	23	Parsnip - - - - -	40
Chicory - - - - -	23	Peas - - - - -	41-44
Clover and Grass Seeds - - - - -	59-65	Pepper - - - - -	45
Collards - - - - -	24	Peppergrass (See Cress) - - - - -	26
Corn—Sweet - - - - -	24-25	Price List - - - - -	107-120
Corn—Field - - - - -	26	Pumpkin - - - - -	45
Corn—Broom - - - - -	26	Radish - - - - -	46-47
Cress - - - - -	26	Rhubarb, or Pie Plant - - - - -	48
Cucumber - - - - -	27-28	Roquette - - - - -	48
Egg Plant - - - - -	28	Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster - - - - -	48
Endive - - - - -	28	Spinage - - - - -	49
Flower Seed Department - - - - -	69-106	Squash - - - - -	49-51
Forest Tree and Hedge Seeds - - - - -	66-67	Sugar Cane - - - - -	51
Fruit Tree Seed - - - - -	66	Sunflower - - - - -	51
Grasses and Clover - - - - -	59-65	Tobacco - - - - -	51-52
Hot-beds - - - - -	2	Tomato - - - - -	52-53
How to Order and Send Money - - - - -	4	Top Onions - - - - -	40
Introduction - - - - -	5-6	Turnip - - - - -	54-55
Kale, or Borecole - - - - -	29	Valuable Tables - - - - -	2-3

For General Price List, see pages 107-120

For Prices of Flower Seeds, see opposite each variety

For General List of Flowers, see pages 69-106

NO GOODS SENT C. O.

ORDER SHEET

FOR

E. C. BOWEN'S CHOICE SEEDS
PORTLAND, OREGON **SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**
SEATTLE, WASH.

WRITE DIRECTIONS PLAINLY

FORWARD BY } State on this line whether wanted
by Mail, Express or Freight }

Your Name

Post Office

County

State

EXPRESS OR
FREIGHT OFFICE }

Amount Inclosed. P. O. Money	Order	\$
" Sent by Express	"	\$
" Inclosed Draft	"	\$
" " Express Money Order	\$	
" " Postage Stamps	"	\$
" " Cash	"	\$
Total		\$

DATE

189

Pounds	Ounces	Papers	NAMES OF SEEDS WANTED	

PRICE

Dolls.

Cents

Pounds	Ounces	Papers	NAMES OF SEEDS WANTED	PRICE
				Dollars Cents
<i>Amount Brought Forward</i>				

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE

SEED CATALOGUE

—AND—

PRICE LIST

1898

E. J. BOWEN

SEED MERCHANT

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 815 AND 817 SANSOME ST.

PORLAND, ORE., 201 AND 203 FRONT STREET

SEATTLE, WASH., 212 OCCIDENTAL AVENUE

Quantity of Seed Required to Produce a Given Number of Plants or Sow a Certain Quantity of Ground

Artichoke.....	1 oz. to 500 plants	Leek.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Asparagus.....		Lettuce.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants
	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill, or 500 plants	Melon, Water.....	1 oz. to 30 hills
Beans, Dwarf.....	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill	Melon, Musk.....	1 oz. to 75 hills
Beans, Tall.....	1 lb. to 75 hills	Okra.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Beet.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill	Onion Seed.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill
Brocoli.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Onion Sets.....	1 lb. to 20 ft. of drill
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Parsnip.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Cabbage.....	1 oz. to 2,500 plants	Parsley.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Carrot.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill	Peas.....	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill
Cauliflower.....	1 oz. to 2,500 plants	Pepper.....	1 oz. to 1,500 plants
Celery.....	1 oz. to 4,000 plants	Pumpkin.....	1 oz. to 40 hills
Chicory.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Radish.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Corn.....	1 lb. to 150 hills	Salsify.....	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill
Cress.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Sage.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill
Cucumber.....	1 oz. to 75 hills	Spinage.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Egg Plant.....	1 oz. to 1,500 plants	Squash, Early.....	1 oz. to 50 hills
Endive.....		Squash, Winter.....	1 oz. to 15 hills
	1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill, or 3,000 plants	Tomato.....	1 oz. to 4,000 plants
Kale.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Tobacco.....	1 oz. to 10,000 plants
Kohl Rabi.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Turnips.....	1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill

HOT-BEDS

Hot-beds, by being protected at the sides and ends with boards, and covered with glass, confine the moisture which arises from the earth, and thus the atmosphere is kept humid and the surface moist, and the plants are not subjected to changes of temperature, as a uniform state can be maintained no matter what the weather may be. The bottom heat of the hot-bed warms the soil, and enables the grower to put in his seed early, and obtain plants of good size before the soil outside is warm enough to receive the seed. Care, however, is required to prevent scorching the young plants. In bright days the heat is intense inside the frame, and unless air is freely given, or some course taken to obstruct the rays of the sun, most likely a great portion of the plants will be ruined. When the sun gets pretty warm give the glass a thin coat of whitewash. This gives a little shade, and with some air during the middle of bright days, will make all safe. The hot-bed is made by forming a pile of horse manure with the straw used for bedding, or leaves some three feet in height. Shake all together, so that straw and manure will be equally mixed. It may be sunk in the ground a foot or eighteen inches, or made on the surface. On this, place about five inches of good mellow soil. Then set the frame and keep it close until fermentation takes place and the soil is quite warm. It is better to wait a day or two after this, and then sow the seeds.

VALUABLE TABLES.

Quantities of Seed Required to Sow an Acre of Ground.

Lbs. to the Acre.	Lbs. to the Acre.
Alfalfa or Lucerne	20 to 30
Barley—Broadcast	125 to 130
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—Hills.....	40
Beans, Dwarf or Bush—Drills.....	80
Beans, Tall or Pole—Hills.....	25
Beet, Garden—Drills.....	10
Beet, Field—Drills	8 to 10
Broom Corn—Drills.....	12
Buckwheat—Broadcast	45
Cabbage, in Beds, to cover an acre after transplanting.....	1/4
Carrot—Drills.....	3
Clover, Red—Broadcast.....	12 to 15
Clover, White—Broadcast.....	8 to 10
Clover, Alsike—Broadcast.....	6 to 8
Corn, Sweet or Field—Hills.....	15
Corn, to cut green, for fodder— Drills or Broadcast.....	125
Cucumber—Hills.....	2
Flax, when wanted for seed.....	30
Flax, when wanted for fiber.....	50
Grass, Kentucky Blue, for pasture 30 to 50	
Grass, Kentucky Blue, for lawns 80 to 100	
Grass, Orchard	40
Grass, English or Australian Rye, for meadow.....	50
Grass, English or Australian Rye, for lawns.....	75 to 100
Grass, Italian Rye	50
Grass, Red Top	30
Grass, Timothy.....	20
Grass, Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass	35
Grass, Mesquite in the chaff.....	35
Grass, Hungarian.....	25 to 30
Grass, Millet, for pasture.....	25 to 30
Grass, Millet, for seed.....	15
Grass, Mixed Lawn.....	60 to 65
	A much larger quantity of seed is required to make a close, fine lawn than for other pur- poses.
Grass, Sainfoin	40 to 50
Grass Mixture, for mowing or graz- ing:—	
Clover	8
Timothy.....	15
Red Top	15
Hemp—Broadcast	40 to 50
Melon, Water—Hills.....	2 to 3
Melon, Musk—Hills.....	2 to 2 1/2
Mustard.....	12 to 15
Oats—Broadcast.....	80 to 90
Onion, Black Seed—Drills.....	5 to 6
Onion, Top Sets—Drills.....	250
Onion, Black Seed, for bottom sets 50 to 60	
Parsnip—Drills	5 to 6
Peas—Drills	100
Peas—Broadcast	200
Potatoes—Hills	500
Pumpkin—Hills.....	5 to 6
Radish—Drills.....	8 to 10
Rye—Broadcast	100
Sage—Drills	8
Spinach—Drills	10
Squash, Bush Varieties—Hills.....	4
Squash, Running Varieties—Hills..	3
Sugar Cane.....	4 to 5
Tomato—in beds, to transplant..	1/2 to 1
Turnip and Ruta Baga—Drills..	1 1/2 to 2
Turnip and Ruta Baga—Broadcast..	3
Vetches—Broadcast.....	150
Wheat—Broadcast.....	80 to 100
Wheat—Drills	70 to 80

HOW TO ORDER



THIS publication is designed to furnish a correct description of such vegetables, flowers, clovers, and grasses as are most desirable for cultivation, together with brief directions for sowing and management. It is mailed postage free to all who send for it, in the anticipation that those who receive it will order their supply of my seeds either from some merchant who keeps them on sale, or direct from my establishment.

PRICES.

The General Price List will be found on last pages of Catalogue.

All seeds are sent by mail or express at my expense at the prices stated, except where noted under different heads.

The prices given for 100-pound lots do not include freight, which must be paid by the party ordering.

The price per paper of Flower Seeds is placed opposite each variety, and includes postage, which I prepay.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Remittances may be made by any of the following methods:—

By Post Office Money Order payable at San Francisco.

By Bank Draft payable in San Francisco or New York.

By Express; by this method all charges must be prepaid.

By Express Company's Money Order; this is the best and safest plan.

By Registered Letter; this is the least desirable method.

Money should never be sent loose in an unregistered envelope.

ORDER SHEETS.

Each Catalogue is provided with an order sheet and addressed envelope. Please use these in making out and mailing your order. Write so plainly that there can be no mistake as to your name, your address, or your shipping directions.

E. J. Bowen's

Illustrated and Descriptive

SEED CATALOGUE



INTRODUCING our New Catalogue of New Seeds with a hearty New Year's greeting to our many thousands of customers, new and old, we desire to call special attention to two or three matters of paramount importance to every purchaser of seeds.

PACIFIC COAST SEEDS.

In the first place, the Pacific Coast leads the world in its natural advantages for the production of first-class farm, garden, and flower seeds. The superiority of seeds grown in California, Oregon and Washington is now freely admitted all over the United States and abroad. There is no similar area of country in the world where the conditions of soil and climate are so favorable to the production of perfectly developed and fully ripened seeds. Such is the variety of these conditions in these three states that all the different kinds of vegetables find here the localities exactly adapted to their several requirements. In short, this part of the Pacific Coast is preëminently the natural area for seed farms.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEACHER.

Secondly, the familiar remark of Artemus Ward, "upon taking the census," applies especially to the seed business,—"It requires experience." In addition to the best theoretical knowledge obtainable, an essential element of success in the production, selection, and supply of effective farm, garden, and flower seeds is *practical experience*. The growth of this establishment covers more than twenty years of such experience, during which time "BOWEN'S SEEDS" have come to be favorably known and called for all over the United States, and in foreign lands as well. This success results from expert attention and care devoted to a thousand details in the business—from the selection of the spot where a given kind of seed should be grown, to the final distribution of the perfect product—in all of which experience has been an essential teacher.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

Further, we are glad to be able to state that, while we retain the favor and confidence of our thousands of friends and customers of past years, we are receiving new orders from every direction in a rapidly increasing ratio. At a time when the consumer is becoming every year less disposed to be satisfied with anything short of a first-class article, and when competition among producers is continually growing more keen, we keep ahead of both—so that to-day our stock is the most varied, extensive, and complete of any on the Pacific Coast, and it is not surpassed elsewhere. Not only so, but, with multiplied facilities, a continually increasing staff, and greatly enlarged premises, we are now better equipped for an expansion of our larger business than we were to meet the requirements of a smaller business in years gone by. Therefore we mean to keep at the front, and to deserve all our success by returning the confidence of the hundreds of thousands who use our seeds with the best possible service in the variety, quantity, and quality of our goods, at the lowest possible prices.

PAST AND FUTURE.

Except where experience and altered conditions render changes desirable, the methods of the past will be adhered to in the future. The practice of some seedsmen of attaching their own or their firm name to alleged improved varieties of vegetables, in order to induce consumers to pay high prices for the same, will continue to be repudiated. This questionable method of advertising, which has assumed large proportions, leads to frequent disappointments, and is often pursued in a manner and to an extent unworthy of the trade. We shall also persist in keeping out of our Seed List all untried and unsatisfactory varieties. Every year numerous so-called new varieties are boomed, usually at fancy prices. Only a small percentage of these, however, earn the favor of the practical gardener; the remainder drop out of sight as either worthless or repetitions of old sorts under new names. We shall therefore continue the practice of admitting to this list only proved and satisfactory varieties.

VEGETABLE SEED DEPARTMENT.

The object of the following pages is to describe all the known and approved food vegetables (with their seeds) of the subtropical and temperate zones; but duplicates of varieties which differ from each other only in name are discarded, as well as those varieties which, after years of trial, are found to be of no special or distinctive value. Long lists of so called varieties may prove as perplexing and deceptive to the practical grower as they are showy in the pages of a catalogue. The following-named varieties may be relied on as distinctive and valuable, and the directions given for culture, if practically followed, will insure success.

ARTICHOKE.

French, *Artichaut*; German, *Artischoke*; Spanish, *Alcachofa*.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE.—The variety used as a table vegetable. The edible portion is the thick end of the leaf of the flower head. Sow early, in drills one foot apart, and when about ten inches high, transplant into rows four feet apart each way. It will produce only a small crop the first year, but will continue in good bearing five years. Cut before the bud opens.

ASPARAGUS.

French, *Asperge*; German, *Spargel*; Spanish, *Esparagos*.

One of the first and most healthful of all the early spring vegetables. Soak the seed twenty-four hours in warm water, and sow early in drills one foot apart. An ounce of seed will sow about thirty feet of drill. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds. After one year's growth, transplant into permanent beds, in rows about three feet apart, placing the plants a foot apart in the rows. The crown of the plant should be six inches below the surface. Keep the soil loose, manure heavily, and give an annual dressing of salt when the plant is dormant.



Asparagus.

COLOSSAL.—Has long been the standard variety, on account of its large size, great productiveness, and superior quality.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.—A newer and distinct and valuable variety. The stalks are white, of the largest size; very productive and early.

PALMETTO.—About the same size as Colossal, quite early, and shades towards bright green in color.

BEANS.

French, *Haricot*; German, *Bohne*; Spanish, *Frijoleno*.

The bean comes from the East, growing wild in Persia. Its use as an article of food is prehistoric. Its healthful and nutritive qualities are of the highest order. The Snap or String Beans are those having fleshy, tender, edible pods. The pods of the Wax varieties, which are rapidly coming into more general use, are of a creamy color and waxy appearance when young and ready for the table, and on this account are distinct from the well-known green podded kinds. Our list comprises the best known varieties, of which we furnish *hand-picked seed*, which are unsurpassed in quality, and are known to be true to name.

Plant after danger of frost is past, in rich, mellow loam, or highly manured soil, finely pulverized. The bush varieties yield best when planted four to six inches apart in two and one-half to three feet rows. Keep the ground moist and cultivate thoroughly, being careful not to work among nor handle them when wet or damp with rain or dew.

Dwarf or Bush Green-Podded Kinds.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE.—Said to be the earliest green-podded variety, fit for the table two weeks in advance of the old Refugee, and retaining all the good qualities of that standard sort.



Extra Early Refugee.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE, IMPROVED ROUND POD.—Is of healthy, vigorous growth, and has no superior in any respect among the green-podded kinds. The pods are round, very fleshy, tender, and rich. The bean is rather small, and when ripe, usually irregular in form and red in color.

EARLY CHINA RED EYE.—One of the earliest. For snaps gather young; later, they are good green shelled, and excellent dry for winter use. The bean is rather large, and white with red blotches around the eye.



Early Round Pod Valentine.

EARLY LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—A standard variety; vines vigorous and productive, pods very long and tender when young. The bean is long, and of a rich brownish yellow color.

EARLY MOHAWK.—The hardiest of the bush kinds, and may safely be planted a week earlier than any other. The pods are pale green, large and broad. The vines continue in bearing a long time, and will withstand a light frost. The bean is large and dark purple and brown mottled.

CANADIAN WONDER.—A long-podded variety, rapidly gaining in favor, both as snaps and for use green shelled; delicate and rich in flavor, and handsome in appearance.

REFUGEE or THOUSAND TO ONE.—The best late kind for snaps and very productive. The pods are dark green, veined with purple, tender and crisp, and considered the best variety for pickling. The bean is rather small, oblong, dark purple to black, mottled with light yellowish brown.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL.—A strong grower, producing a large crop. The bean is highly prized, green shelled, being preferred by some to the Lima. It is rather large and plump, and beautifully mottled yellow and red.

ROYAL DWARF KIDNEY.—This bean is large, long, slightly curved, and pure white. It yields a heavy crop, and is one of the best, either green-shelled or dry.

BROAD WINDSOR.—Stock erect, strong, and shrubby. The bean is large, broad, and flat; it is best green shelled. To insure well-filled pods, pinch off the top of the stalk and the ends of the shoots when the pods are forming.

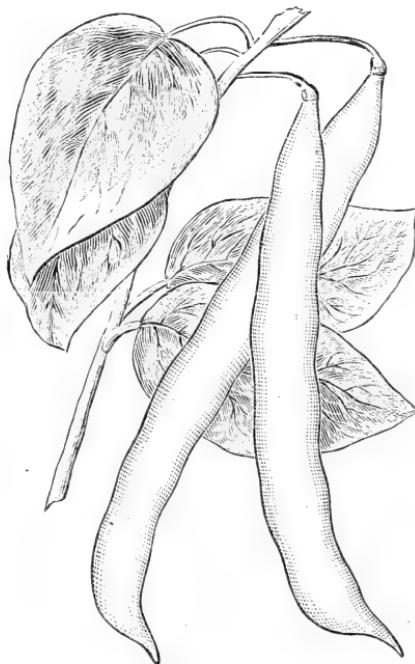
Dwarf or Bush Wax—Yellow-Podded Kinds.

EXTRA EARLY CHALLENGE

BLACK WAX.—Extremely early, about a week in advance of any other wax variety, and considered the most desirable for first crop. The plants are vigorous and very productive; the pods resemble those of the Prolific German Wax, but are a little flatter. Ripe beans medium size, jet black.

BLACK-EYED WAX.—One of the earliest. They are of vigorous growth. The pods are rounder than those of the Golden Wax, and terminate in an olive-green tip; are fleshy tender, of excellent quality, and borne well up from the ground on strong stalks. The bean is medium size, of a creamy tint, with black spots around the eye, and very handsome. A popular variety.

GOLDEN WAX.—A standard wax variety, earlier than the old wax kinds. The pods are stringless, very tender and excellent. The bean is of medium size, purple and white marbled, and one of the best quality green shelled or dry.

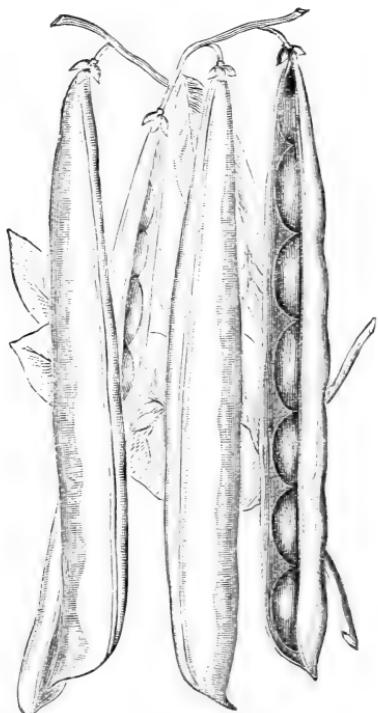


Golden Wax.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.—A robust, hardy variety, yielding a heavy crop of large, unusually handsome, wax-like pods. They are fleshy, tender, and excellent, and are ready for the table earlier than any other wax kind, except the Black-eyed Wax. The bean, which is white with dark markings around the eyes, is larger than most other wax beans.

DAVIS WAX.—A hardy, rustless, and immensely productive bush variety. The pods are long, nearly straight, white and handsome; cooked when young, they are tender, juicy, and of fine flavor. The dried bean is kidney-shaped, clear white, and a favorite for baking and canning. This new variety is rapidly achieving popularity with canners and market gardeners.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX.—Another good, rust-proof variety, prolific and vigorous. Pods resemble the last preceding; bean bluish black; season about the same as Wardwell's.



Prolific German Wax Black Seeded.

RUST-PROOF or DETROIT WAX.

—Excelling in some respects any other wax variety. Is not likely to rust even when exposed to very wet weather. Pods flat, good length, and very broad. Its quality of keeping fresh and crisp a long time after being picked makes it valuable for shipping long distances. It is extra early; quality in the pod all that can be desired, and also excellent green shelled.

PROLIFIC GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEEDED.

—This is a new kind, and an improvement on the German Wax. It is very prolific, yielding a larger crop than any other bush variety. The pods are large, of a creamy color, and good quality. The bean is rather small and glossy black.

GERMAN WAX, WHITE SEEDED.

—Much resembling the Black Seeded, except that the pods are larger. The bean, being white, is preferred by some dry for winter use.

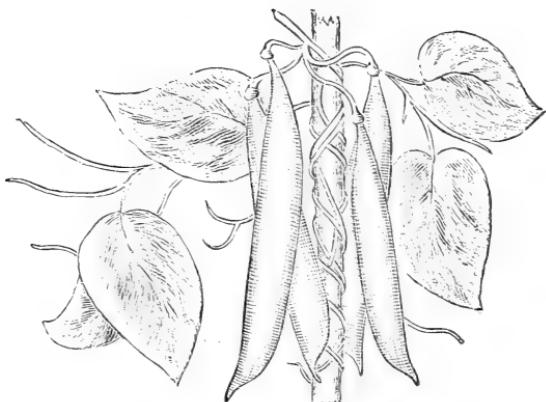
VIOLET FLAGEOLET WAX.—This is a strong grower, holding its abundant crop of large, handsome pods well up from the ground; it is of good quality, and is seldom affected with rust.

Pole or Running Varieties.

French, *Haricots a Rames*; German, *Slangen Bohne*; Spanish, *Judias*.

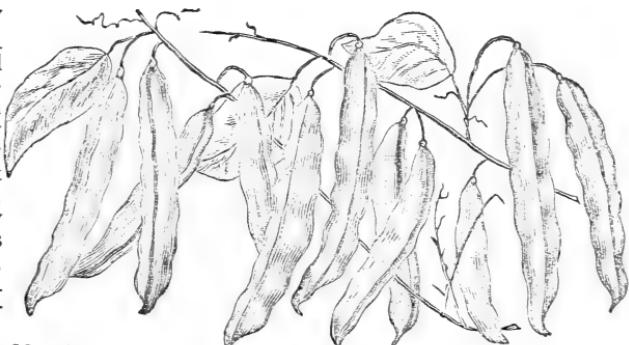
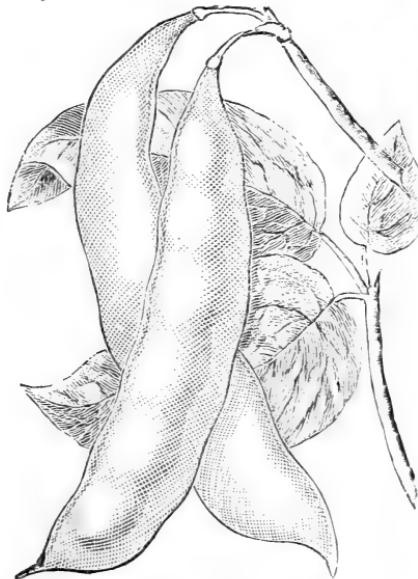
The pole or running kinds require greater care than the dwarf or bush varieties, but continue in bearing all summer, and yield a much larger crop. They should be planted in rich, mellow soil, in hills four feet apart each way, and well supported with frames or poles firmly placed in the ground. Plant five or six beans in each hill, but allow only three or four vigorous plants to mature.

WHITE CREASE-BACK.—Vines not as large as some other kinds, but very productive. The pods, which are produced in large clusters, are round, fleshy, of superior quality, mature early, and stand shipping any required distance. The bean is small, white, very firm, and excellent dry shelled. A great favorite in many parts of the South.

**Southern Prolific.**

bean is white, large, flat, and of superior quality green shelled, or dry.

KENTUCKY WONDER.—A vigorous good climber, very prolific, bearing in clusters extremely long and very fleshy, succulent pods, round, thick, and remarkably tender. Dry beans are dun-colored, long and oval. A first-class pole variety.

**Kentucky Wonder.****Large White Lima.**

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—A very productive kind, continuing in bearing until frost. The pods are very tender, as they grow rapidly, and are ready for the table earlier than any other pole variety. They are produced usually in clusters of four, and are in every respect superior as snaps. The bean is small, and of a dark dun color.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE.—Produces large, flat pods that are excellent for snaps, cut young. The

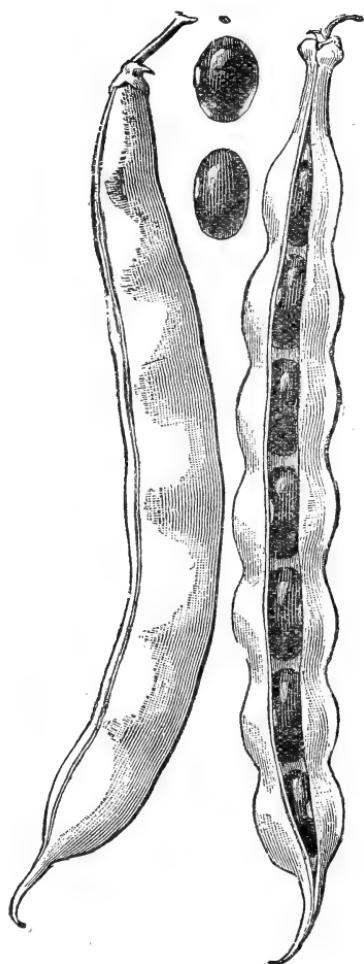
LONDON HORTICULTURAL, or SPECKLED CRANBERRY.—

Very desirable for the family garden. Vines vigorous, bearing light green pods, streaked with red. The bean is large, oval, cream-colored, beautifully splashed with red, and has no superior for cooking, either green shelled or dry.

LARGE WHITE LIMA.—Comes to its highest state of perfection in the rich valleys of the Pacific Coast, and in the Southern States. Of vigorous growth, continues long in bearing, producing a large crop. Its quality is unsurpassed, whether cooked green shelled or dry.

DREER'S IMPROVED LIMA.—

Pods short, broad, and straight; beans very thick and fleshy.



Indian Chief or Tall Black Wax.

INDIAN CHIEF, or TALL BLACK WAX.

—Considered by many the best pole wax kind. The pods are wax-like, fleshy, excellent as snaps, and continue tender and in condition for table use a long time. Beans very blunt, roundish, and of a deep indigo color.

CHALLENGER LIMA.

—Resembles Dreer's, but thought by many to be an improvement. Quite early; the beans are thick and the pods long.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA.

Larger pods and larger beans than the Large White Lima. Quite a favorite with market gardeners.

FRENCH YARD LONG, or ASPARA-

GUS BEAN.—Produces very long, slim, round pods, usual length eight to twelve inches. Not in general use, but in great favor with some.

SCARLET RUNNER.

—A rapid grower cultivated both for its beautiful scarlet blossoms and for table use. The pods have an approved flavor of their own cooked as snaps when about three-fourths grown; the most popular of all string beans in England. The bean, which is very large, is handsomely variegated with dark purple and black, and is used by many green shelled.

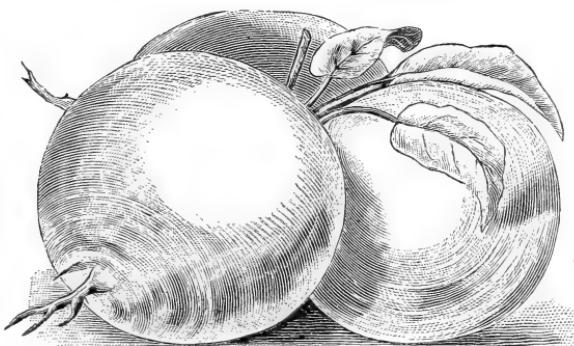
BEET.

French, *Betterave*; German, *Runkel Rube*; Spanish, *Betteraga*.

The beet is prepared in various ways for the table, and is palatable and healthful. The White Sugar and Mangel Wurzels are more valuable for stock feeding, yielding enormous crops, but are also used for the table when young and tender. The White Sugar varieties are the kinds used in the manufacture of sugar.

The round or turnip-shaped varieties, of which there are several kinds, are the best and most used for the table. The Long Dark Blood is also a table variety, though sometimes used for stock.

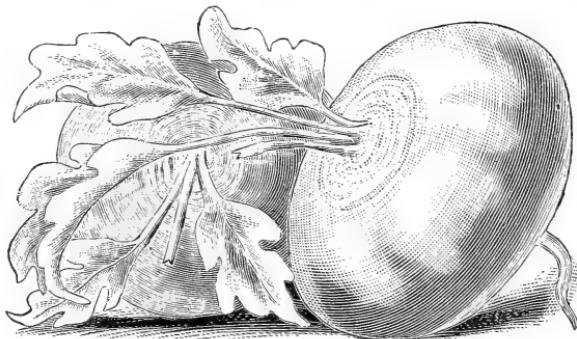
The Beet is hardy and may be planted as soon as the ground can be well prepared, doing best in rich, sandy soil, sown in rows of sixteen inches apart, covered one and one-half inches deep. The seed will sprout better if soaked twenty-four hours in warm water before planting. Thin out by using the largest ones when they are of sufficient size, continuing until they are six to eight inches apart in the row. For field crop the rows should be far enough apart to permit the use of a horse cultivator.



Extra Early Eclipse Blood Turnip-Shaped.

NIP.—Excellent for forcing, maturing early; of medium size, flattened on top; flesh deep red, fine grained and sweet; best used when young.

EARLY BASSANO BLOOD TURNIP.—This variety produces a large top and leaf stalks that are excellent cooked with the young roots. They should be used as soon as large enough, as they become coarse and tasteless with age. Flesh light red, shaded with circles of white.



Early Blood Turnip-Shaped.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—The leading turnip-shaped variety, of medium size, rapid growth, not liable to become woody, keeps well. Flesh bright red, tender and sweet.

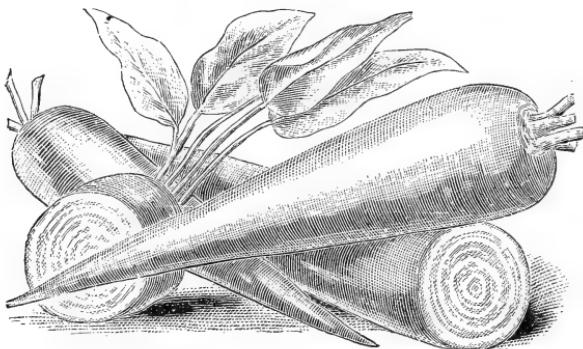
DEWING'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Similar to the Early Blood Turnip, but thought to mature a little earlier. Has small top, smooth root; flesh dark red, fine, tender and sweet. A good keeper.

EDMAND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Dark red flesh, zoned with a lighter shade; very crisp and tender; keeps sufficiently well to be used as either a summer or winter variety; very desirable addition to the list of turnip-shaped sorts.

HALF LONG BLOOD.—A new variety of excellent quality. One of the very best for winter use; does not become woody, and keeps equally as well as the Long Dark Blood. The root is smooth and handsome and the flesh as brilliant in color and good in quality as the best Blood Turnip varieties. We recommend our customers to give it a trial.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE BLOOD TURNIP.—An improved early kind, having a small top and taproot. The flesh is bright and dark red, tender and sweet. It attains a good size without becoming woody, and is a good keeper.

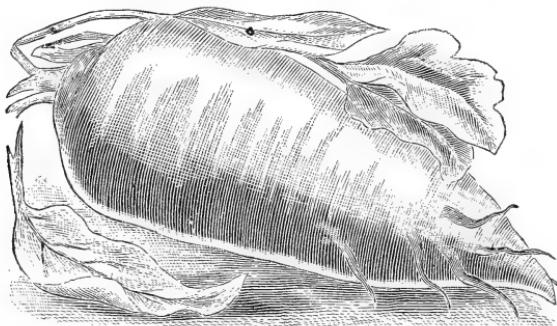
EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP.



Long Smooth Dark Blood.

LONG SMOOTH DARK BLOOD.—The leading late variety, keeping well all winter. Should be planted in rich, warm soil to secure rapid growth, which makes it tender. Top small, root long and smooth. Flesh deep purple, fine and sweet.

LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL.—A large variety, producing an enormous crop. Grows much above ground; flesh white, shaded with red. Grown mostly for stock feeding, but used for the table when young.



Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel.

IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL.—An improvement on the Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Roots of more uniform shape; flesh darker in color and generally better relished by stock. Produces an enormous crop.

YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL.—An excellent, large, orange-colored variety; very productive and a good keeper. Particularly adapted for growing on shallow soil.

RED GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL.—Similar in form and size to Yellow Globe, but reddish in color.

YELLOW OVOID MANGEL WURZEL.—Similar to the Yellow Globe, but grows to a much larger size, and more of a half-long shape. Yields an enormous crop. One of the most desirable stock-feeding mangels.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL WURZEL.—Ovoid in shape, grows to a large size and produces an astonishingly large crop. The flesh is of a bright yellow, very nutritious, and said to be preferred by stock to any other. It can be grown successfully on shallower soil than the Long Red Mangels, and is more easily gathered.

YELLOW GIANT INTERMEDIATE.—An improved variation from Yellow Ovoid; smooth skin, sweet, firm flesh; heavy cropper and good keeper.

FRENCH WHITE SUGAR RED TOP.—Large and excellent. The flesh is of a fine grain, tender and sweet, but not equal to the German Imperial for the production of sugar. Superior for stock feeding and for the table when young.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED WHITE SUGAR.—A medium-sized white sugar beet, claimed to be the result of scientific selection from sugar-producing varieties. Uniform in size, form, and color, and of a high percentage of sugar.

GERMAN IMPERIAL WHITE SUGAR.—This is the variety mostly grown in California, and used in the manufacture of sugar. It gives the best results raised in sandy soil free from alkali. It is very profitable as a sugar beet, and equal to the best for stock, or for the table when young.

LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR.—An improved variety of the French sugar beet, recommended as being hardier, and as containing more sugar, than the old variety. Large and excellent for stock.

FRENCH YELLOW SUGAR.—Slightly ovoid in shape, grows to a large size, is sweet and nutritious, excellent for stock feeding, and for the table when young.

SWISS CHARD, or SEA KALE BEET.—Cultivated exclusively for its leaves and leaf stalk, which are prepared and served similar to asparagus, and are tender and delicious. If cut frequently the young leaves reappear and make excellent greens, taking the place of spinach.

BROCOLI.

French, *Chou Brocoli*; German, *Brocoli Spargelkohl*; Spanish, *Brocoli*.

Brocoli is a species of cabbage so nearly resembling the cauliflower as to be hardly distinguishable from it, being, however, hardier and more easily grown. Treatment and cultivation the same as for cauliflower.

EARLY PURPLE CAPE.—A popular sort, hardy and heads well. The heads are large, of a brownish tint, and of excellent flavor.

LARGE WHITE FRENCH.—A valuable variety, with large white heads, firm and of good flavor.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

French, *Chou de Bruxelles*; German, *Kopf-kohl Gruner*.

Cultivated for the small heads, which are very sweet and of excellent quality, growing in great numbers on the tall stem of the plant. Particularly valuable for our California climate, as a few plants will supply a constant succession during the whole year. Cultivate the same as cabbage.

DWARF, IMPROVED.—The best. Produce abundantly.

CABBAGE.

French, *Chou*; German, *Kopf-Kohl*; Spanish, *Repollo*.

Cabbage is the most universally cultivated of all garden vegetables, and will thrive in almost any soil; but to bring it to the greatest perfection, the soil should be deep, rich and moist. For early use, sow in hotbed or cold frame in winter, or very early in the spring. For general culture sow in beds, and transplant, the early varieties one and a half to three feet apart, and the large, late kinds, three to four feet apart each way. In transplanting, set the plants deep, up to the first leaf, no matter how long the stem may be. Keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds, and the earth drawn up around the stock. To keep the late varieties over winter, dig a shallow trench in light, dry soil, cover the bottom with straw, place them head down, put a little straw over the leaves, and cover all with earth, allowing the roots to project above. In this manner the heads keep well, and are easily removed.

Extra Early Kinds.

EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS.—Claimed to be the earliest in cultivation, and a rapid grower. It resembles somewhat the Jersey Wakefield, but is rather larger, not quite so pointed, and of a more creamy tint. The heads are firm, tender, and of fine quality.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

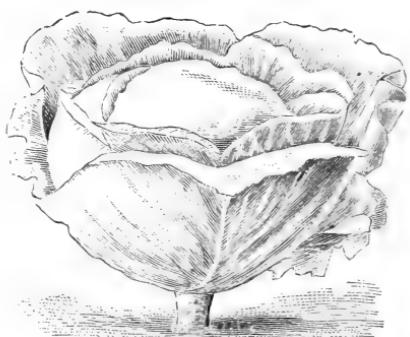
the Early York. It is of hardy growth, and of good quality.

EARLY SUMMER.—About ten days later than the Jersey Wakefield. The head is round, and the largest of the early kinds; can be set close in the row, as the outer leaves are small. It remains long without bursting, is firm, and of the best quality.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—The variety so popular in the New York market. Heads conical, of medium size, firm, very crisp and tender. Early and a sure header.

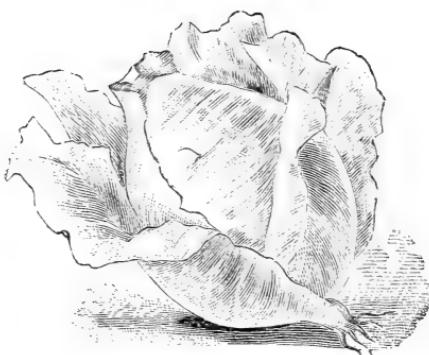
EARLY YORK.—A leading early kind. Being rather small, it can be set closer than most others. The heads form rapidly, and are very tender and sweet. Usually not quite as large as the Jersey Wakefield.

EARLY LARGE YORK.—A little larger and usually a week later than the head is conical, firm, and of good



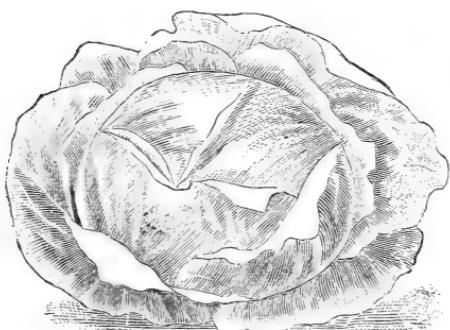
Early Summer.

Second Early Kinds.



Early Winnigstadt.

EARLY DRUMHEAD.—A Standard medium early variety. Heads large, round, slightly flattened, and excellent for the family or market garden. It does not crack, and keeps till well on in the winter.



Early Flat Dutch.

FOTTLER'S DRUMHEAD, or BRUNSWICK SHORT STEM.—Produces the largest heads of the medium early kinds, which are round, flattened on top, very solid, do not crack, and keep better than any other variety maturing early. Crisp, tender, and sweet.

ALL SEASONS, or SUCCESSION.—Medium, early, heads large, slightly flattened, grows low on the stem, and resembles the Early Summer, except that the heads are usually larger, of fine flavor, tender and sweet, and superior for all purposes. It is also a good keeper, and can be used as a fall and winter variety.

EARLY WINNIGSTADT.—A desirable kind, having conical solid heads; a sure header under almost any conditions, and keeps better than most early varieties. Fine, and of excellent quality.

GERMAN FİLDERKRAUT.—Heads rather larger and more pointed than the Winnigstadt, which it resembles. It is of superior quality, and highly esteemed for making kraut.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.—A medium early kind, much resembling the Early Drumhead. It grows low on the stem, and is a sure header; firm, fine-grained, tender and excellent. Keeps almost as well as the late kinds.

EARLY ST. JOHN'S DAY.—A medium early variety producing large, round heads slightly flattened, which do not crack readily, and are solid and of excellent quality.



Fottler's Drumhead, or Brunswick Short Stem.

Late Kinds.

STONE MASON MARBLE HEAD.—A large Drumhead variety; sure to head, fine-grained, tender, and remarkably sweet and delicious. It is very hardy, enduring severe frost and easily kept all winter.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD.—The largest variety known, cultivated mostly on account of its enormous size, usually averaging thirty pounds, but sometimes attaining double that weight. It is hardy and a good keeper, but coarser, and not as well flavored as most other kinds. Its common English name of Cow Cabbage indicates one of the uses of this variety.

EXCELSIOR FLAT DUTCH.—A leading late variety. Produces large, round heads, flattened on top; heads sure to form, keep well, and of excellent flavor, tender and sweet. One of the best late market kinds.

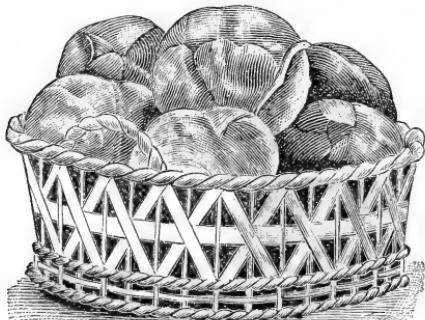
PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.—Similar to the Excelsior Flat Dutch, in form, size and quality, but grows lower on the stem, is finer grained, less liable to crack, matures earlier and keeps fully as well; can be used for either second early or late crop.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD.—An improvement on the Large Drumhead, grows lower on the stem, is larger and matures earlier, but keeps quite as well, and has no superior in any respect for all family and marketing purposes, either for medium early or late crop. The seed we offer is unsurpassed by any in the market.

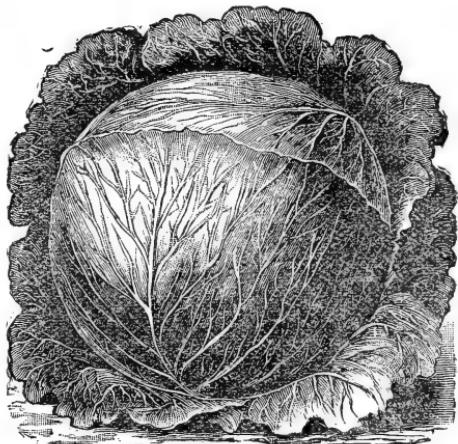
BRIDGEPORT DRUMHEAD.—A variety of Drumhead Cabbage having large, solid heads. Desirable on rich soil for late crop.

SUREHEAD.—Remarkable both for its certainty to head, and its ability to withstand drought. Compact, medium to large.

GREEN GLOBE SAVOY.—Forms a large cluster of dark green, finely-curved leaves, but not a solid head. It is tender and delicate flavored. It is hardy and improved by frost.



Red Dutch for Pickling.



Premium Late Drumhead.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—Forms a larger and more compact head than the Globe Savoy, but is similar in quality and flavor, having the peculiar curled appearance of the Savoy varieties.

RED DUTCH.—Forms a round, solid head, of a deep red or purple color. Hardy and keeps well, used mostly for pickling and salads.

CARROT.

French, *Carotte*; German, *Mohre*; Spanish, *Zanahoria*.

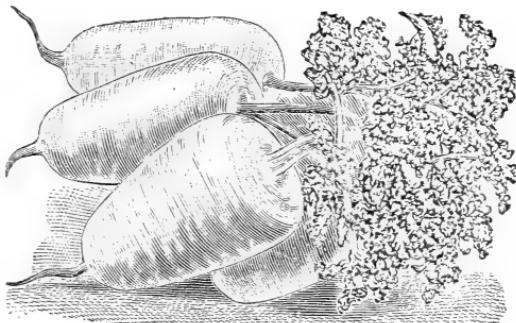
The Carrot is nutritious and healthful and deserves to be more extensively cultivated, both for the table and stock feeding.

Sow as soon as the ground can be thoroughly prepared, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when well up thin to from four to six inches apart, according to the kind you are growing. The seed germinates slowly, requiring sometimes three weeks for the young plants to appear. To get a start of the weeds, soak the seed a day or two in tepid water, and roll it in sand, plaster or wood ashes before sowing, or let the ground lie several days after it is prepared for the seed, when the weeds can be killed. The soil should be rich and loose and it will produce smoother carrots if it is manured the year previous. Sow three pounds to the acre, or one ounce to one hundred and fifty feet of row.

PARISIAN FORCING.—The earliest and best for forcing; red, small, stump rooted, rapid growing and fine flavored.

EARLY FRENCH

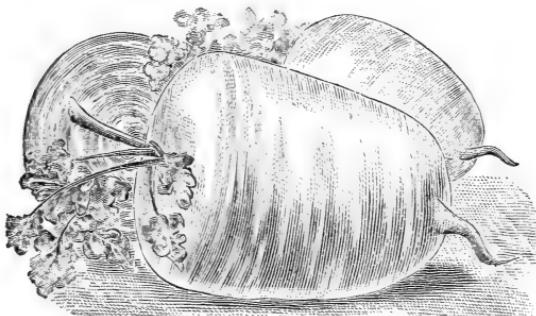
HORN.—The next in earliness and value for forcing. The root is thick but very short; flesh deep orange, fine grained and excellent; best for the table when not quite mature.



Early Scarlet Horn.

EARLY SCARLET

HORN.—The best early kind for general use. It is larger than the forcing variety, but fully as good in quality, and produces a much larger crop.



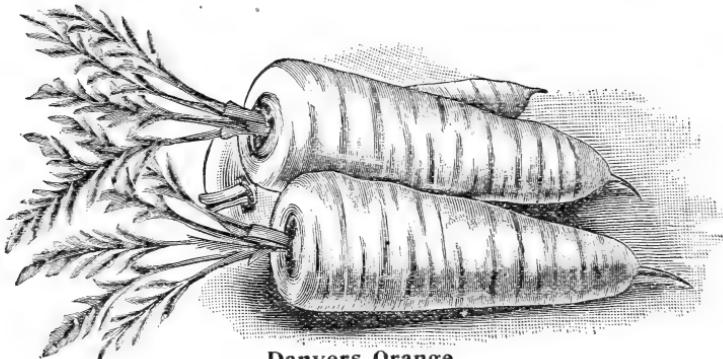
Ox-Heart or Guerande.

EARLY OX-HEART,

or GUERANDE.—A new variety, having a small top, but rather large, thick, heart-shaped root. The flesh is deep orange, fine grained, and excellent, for either the table or stock-feeding.

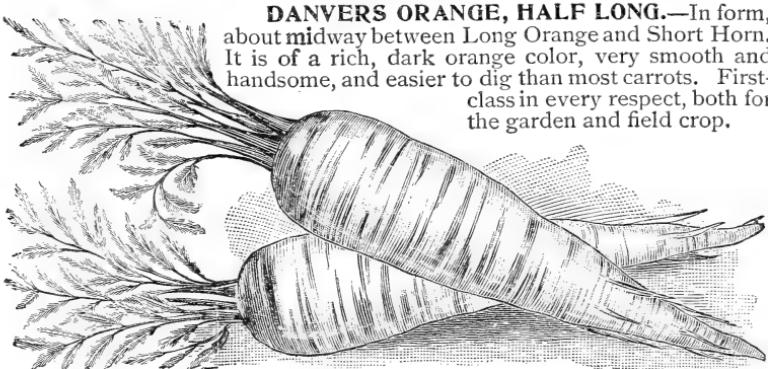
EARLY HALF-LONG SCARLET, STUMP ROOTED.—A little later than the Horn varieties, but equal to them in grain and quality; has no hard core, and is not surpassed by any kind for either table use or stock feeding.

CHANTENAY.—For table use one of the best in shape, and finest in quality; half long, uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color deep orange red; flesh crisp and tender. Early and a heavy cropper.



Danvers Orange.

DANVERS ORANGE, HALF LONG.—In form, about midway between Long Orange and Short Horn. It is of a rich, dark orange color, very smooth and handsome, and easier to dig than most carrots. First-class in every respect, both for the garden and field crop.



Finest Long Orange.

FINEST LONG ORANGE.—The leading large scarlet-fleshed variety, grown extensively for stock feeding as well as for table use. For size of root, quality of flesh and quantity of crop, it has no superior. Requires a deeper soil than the short and half-long kinds.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN.—Extensively grown for stock feeding.

The most productive of all. Grows much above-ground, so that the entire crop can be pulled by hand. The White Belgian has recently been much improved, in the same manner as the Finest Long Orange, and is now larger and of finer quality than formerly. The stock we offer has no superior.

IMPROVED SHORT WHITE.—Half long, thick, smooth, very productive, the heavier part above-ground, the root tapering to the point; flesh of good flavor, white, solid, and crisp.



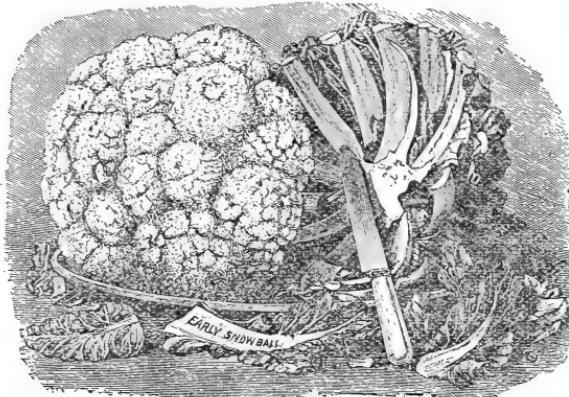
Improved Short White.

CAULIFLOWER.

French, *Choufleur*; German, *Blumen-Kohl*; Spanish, *Coliflor*.

The cauliflower belongs to the cabbage family, and from its superior qualities as a table vegetable is fast growing in favor.

To insure success, a rich, moist soil should be selected. For early crop start in hotbed; for later use sow in open ground, transplanting to fifteen inches apart, in thirty-inch rows. Cultivate thoroughly, hilling up the earth around the stalks at each hoeing, and water well, while the heads are forming.



Early Snowball.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—By many considered one of the best varieties. A sure header, producing handsome, round, firm heads, of excellent flavor and quality. Heads large, mature early, and keep well all winter.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ER-FURT.—Very dwarf, sure to head, and the earliest. The heads are of good size, pure white, very solid, of excellent quality and delicate flavor.

EARLY LONDON.—A leading early variety; a sure header, hardy and easier of cultivation than many other kinds. The heads are large, solid, very white, tender and delicious.

EARLY PARIS.—A popular early sort. The heads are large, white, tender and excellent. Early and compact growing. A favorite with market gardeners.



Early Erfurt.

LARGE WHITE FRENCH.—A certain header; large white heads; tender and delicate flavored. A standard variety for early or late crop, and a good keeper.

LENORMAND'S SHORT STEM.—One of the largest and most reliable for general cultivation. The heads are well protected by leaves, so that it is particularly valuable for growing in dry, hot localities.

LARGE ALGIERS.—Upright, large, a sure header, heads well protected by leaves in the event of frost; has no superior in quality as a late variety.

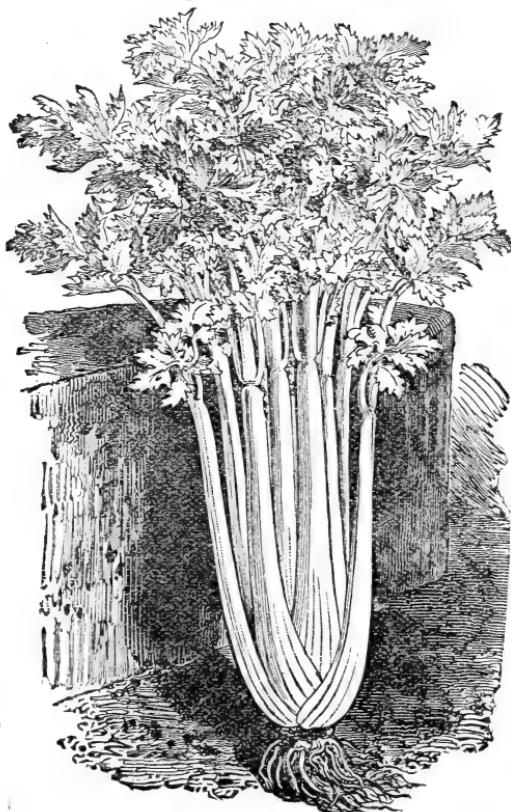
CELERY.

French, *Celeri*; German, *Seleri*; Spanish, *Apio*.

Celery is justly coming into very general use on account of its healthfulness. The seed germinates slowly, and should be started in rich, mellow, open beds, in rows, to avoid crowding the young plants, and more easily keep them free from weeds. When two or three inches high, transplant to furrows, and when eight to ten inches high, fill up the furrows, continuing at intervals to hill up till fully matured and blanched, taking care not to get earth between the stalks. The vigor and quality of the stalk is improved by partially topping when transplanting. Cultivate thoroughly and keep well watered.

GIANT PASCAL.—A new variety. It is large and of unusually rapid and vigorous growth. The stalks are easily blanched, firm, crisp, and tender; of a beautiful golden tint, and possessing in a high degree the rich, nutty flavor which is the chief characteristic of superior quality in this popular salad plant. Our stock is the very best in the market.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—A variety somewhat resembling the White Plume, and, like it, requiring but little earthing up to secure perfect blanching. Is of a rich golden tint when ready for the table; very handsome and of excellent quality.



Golden Self-Blanching.

DWARF GOLDEN HEARTED.—A new variety of great value; splendid keeper, remarkable for its fine quality. Heart of bright golden color.

LARGE WHITE SOLID.—A standard variety, and one of the largest. A strong, vigorous grower, crisp, tender, and of good flavor; firm, and keeps longer than most others.

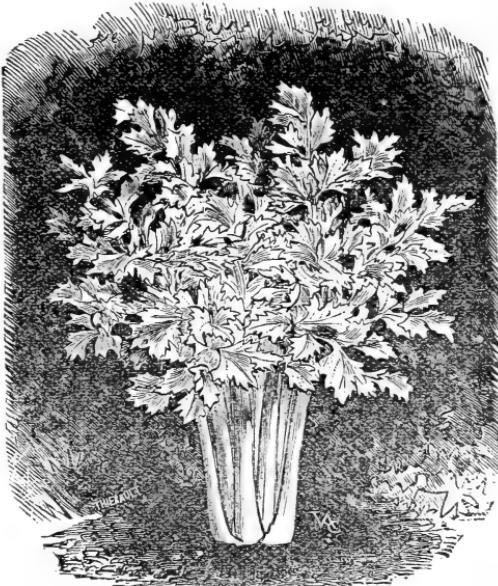
DWARF WHITE SOLID.—Remarkable for its keeping qualities. A standard variety of good flavor, solid and crisp. Being dwarf it can be planted closer together than most other kinds.

HALF DWARF.—Of vigorous growth; having the fine nutty flavor for which celery is so much admired more fully developed than most varieties. Very solid; yellowish white when blanched. One of the very best market kinds.

HARTWELL'S PERFECTION.—A little taller than the Half Dwarf and a little later in maturing, but one of the best flavored varieties. The stalks are medium size, very crisp and tender, and of a fine nutty flavor.

WHITE PLUME.—A new variety; popular on account of its naturally white leaf stalks, which require less blanching than other kinds. Tie the tops together and hill up the earth slightly. Its handsome, plume-like top is very ornamental on the table. It is quite early and a fine market sort.

BOSTON MARKET.—Forms a cluster of small stalks, instead of a few large ones. Fine, crisp, and superior flavor.



White Plume.



Celeriac.

CELERY SEED, FOR FLAVORING.—Seed used for flavoring soups, stews, pickles, etc.

CELERIAC OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.—A variety having turnip-shaped roots, which are used principally for seasoning meats and soups; also used for salads.

CHERVIL.

French, *Cerfeuil*; German, *Gartenkerbel*.

A sweet, aromatic plant, used as a salad while young and tender; also as parsley for garnishing, seasoning soups, etc. Sow thinly early in spring in drills a half inch deep and one foot apart; as the plants grow, they may be thinned out, or transplanted, if desired.

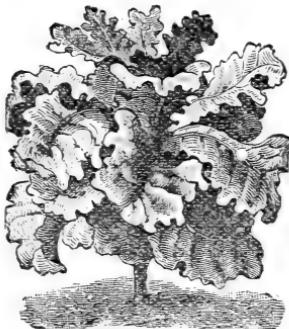
CURLED.—The principal variety grown.

CHICORY.

French, *Chicoree*; German, *Cigorien*.

Extensively used to adulterate coffee, and as a substitute for it. The culture is the same as for carrots. Dig at about the same time as carrots, wash, slice, and dry by artificial heat. The blanched leaves are used by some for salad.

LARGE ROOTED, or COFFEE.—The best kind.



Collards.

COLLARDS.

French, *Chou*; German, *Blatter-Kohl*.

A species of cabbage, known also as Cole, or Colewort, grown throughout the south for greens. Sow in autumn, in rows a foot apart, and treat the same as cabbage.

TRUE GEORGIA, or SOUTHERN.—The leading and best variety.

CORN, SWEET.

French, *Mais*; German, *Welschkorn*; Spanish, *Maiz*.

Corn thrives best in warm, rich soil. The smaller varieties may be planted ten inches apart in drills made two and a half feet apart. The larger kinds should be planted a foot apart in drills made three and a half feet apart, or may be planted in hills three and a half feet apart, each way, allowing three or four stalks to remain in a hill; the latter is the usual way, though in drills the product is greater per acre. Success can only be secured by thorough cultivation.

In cooking the varieties having red cobs, the ears should be dropped into boiling water, and removed as soon as done, or the kernels will become stained.

EXTRA EARLY CORY.—The earliest sweet variety yet introduced, being ready for the table at least a week in advance of the Marblehead. It produces the largest ears of any of the very early kinds, and is rapidly growing in favor. When ripe, the grains have a peculiar yellowish pink color.

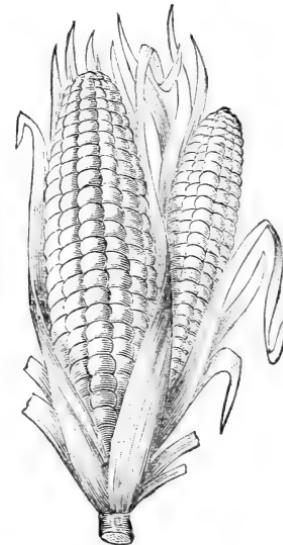
EXTRA EARLY MARBLEHEAD.—A very early sweet variety. Of dwarf growth, ears rather small, but well formed and full. Very sweet, rich, and tender. When cooking put the ears in boiling water and remove as soon as done, or the red cob will stain the corn.

EARLY MINNESOTA.—One of the earliest kinds of sweet corn. The ears are of the best quality; it is very productive. A popular early variety.

EARLY PEE AND KAY.—Quite large ears for so early a variety. Ten or twelve rowed, straight and handsome. Fit for the table about the same time as the Early Minnesota.

CROSBY'S EARLY.—An early kind, producing well-filled ears of ten to twelve rows. It is remarkably sweet and tender, and considered by many superior to most other kinds.

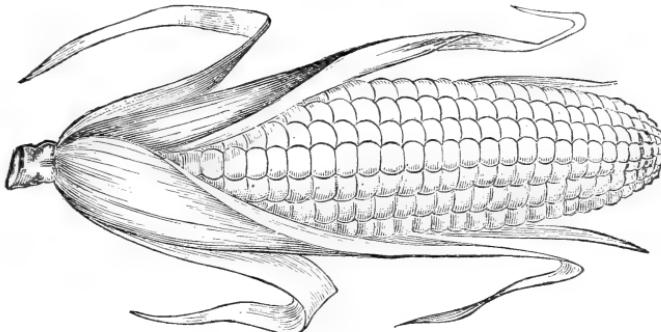
MOORE'S EARLY CONCORD.—Sweet medium early, producing large, handsome ears, of excellent quality, that grow low on the stalk.



Early Cory.

EARLY EIGHT-ROWED SWEET, or SUGAR.—Excellent for general crop. Medium early, remaining in condition for the table a long time, tender and sweet.

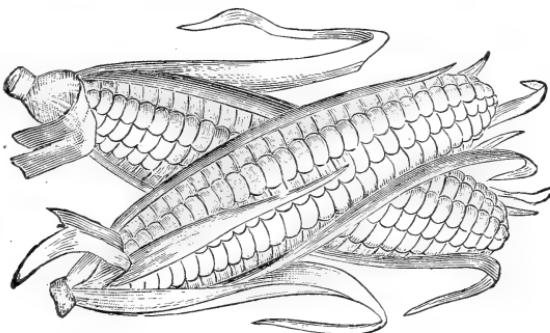
PERRY'S HYBRID.—A new variety; stalk of medium height. The ears are large and grow low on the stalk. Kernels large, very white, tender, and sweet.



Early Mammoth.

EARLY MAMMOTH SWEET.—Produces the largest ears of any variety, which are filled to the tip with large, full kernels, sweet, tender, and delicious. The most popular variety for canning; also good for market or home use. The leading variety for a large and certain crop.

HICKOX.—Ears long and extremely fine looking. Kernels large and flat. A late variety.



Stowell's Evergreen.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—Remarkable for remaining a long time in a fresh condition, suitable for the table. Hardy and productive, tender and sugary, and the best late variety for general use.

BLACK MEXICAN.—One of the sweetest and best for the table. It is remarkably productive, and well suited to a warm climate. It is white and beautiful when in condition for cooking, but the kernels are bluish-black when ripe. Said to be less subject to the attacks of worms than other sweet kinds.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—A large-eared late variety of sweet corn, of delicious quality.

COMMON SWEET.—Used for general field crop for fodder. Sometimes sown thinly broadcast, but usually planted in hills or drills.

Field Varieties.

EARLY ADAMS, or BURLINGTON.—A very early variety, not strictly a sweet corn, but white and tender, and extensively used for the table.

EARLY RED BLAZED.—An early hardy variety, enduring considerable cold. Stalks of medium height, having few suckers. The ears are long, eight rowed, and well filled. Kernels bright yellow at the base, shading into red at the tips.

EARLY CANADA.—Also known as the Yellow Flint. A rapid-growing, early yellow kind, and on this account much used for replanting. Superior where the seasons are short.

EARLY WHITE FLINT.—A variety much used for making hominy. Productive, early, and of beautiful appearance.

IMPROVED LEAMING.—Ears nine to twelve inches long, eighteen to twenty rows; grains long and wedge-shaped, indented at the outer end. Color rich yellow; small red cob. For general crop, unsurpassed.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH, YELLOW DENT.—A very early Dent variety, thriving where there are cold, short summers. Ears and kernels handsome yellow.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL.—A large white late Dent variety, pearly white kernels.

POP CORN.—Small White.

POP CORN.—Rice.

CORN, BROOM.

Requires similar soil and culture to corn, but to obtain the best quality of brush, the land should be rich, and well and deeply cultivated. Usually planted in drills three and a half feet apart, and thinned to four to six inches apart in the row.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN.—An improvement on the common Evergreen. The result of many years' careful selection. Does not grow as tall as the old variety. The brush is fine, and of a light green tint.

CRESS, or PEPPER GRASS.

French, *Cresson*; German, *Kresse*; Spanish, *Mastrujo*.

The leaves, when young, have a warm, pungent taste, and are used as salad, either alone or mixed with other salad plants. The seed germinates quickly, and the plants grow rapidly. As they are milder and more tender when young, the seed should be sown at intervals of ten to fifteen days, making the first sowing as soon as the ground can be prepared. May be cut several times.

CURLED.—The best garden variety.

CRESS, WATER.

French, *Cresson de Fontaine*; German, *Brunnenkresse*; Spanish, *Berro*.

A delicate, pungent salad plant, very agreeable alone, or mixed with other salads. Entirely distinct from common cress, thriving only where its roots are submerged. Sow the seed thinly along the banks of any shallow stream, early

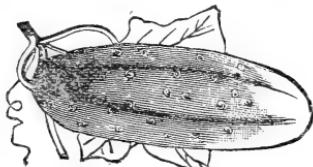
in spring. It will increase rapidly, if the conditions are favorable, and reappear every spring, with no further attention.

WATER CRESS.—A hardy aquatic plant.

CUCUMBER.

French, *Concombre*; German, *Gurke*; Spanish, *Cohombro*.

Cucumbers need a warm, sandy soil, and should not be planted in open ground until the weather is settled and warm, as they will not thrive until the ground is thoroughly warmed. Plant in hills four feet apart each way, thinning to three or four of the strongest plants, after danger from insects is passed. Sprinkle the young plants with fine ashes, plaster, or air-slaked lime, to protect them from bugs. As fast as the cucumbers attain a suitable size, they should be taken from the vine, whether required for use or not, as their ripening soon destroys the vine's fruitfulness. The fruit should be carefully shaded, as exposure to the sun causes the flesh to become tinted with green, and bitter. When preparing cucumbers for the table, all flesh so affected should be removed.



White Spine.

EARLY or PEERLESS WHITE SPINE.

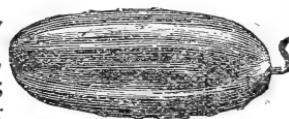
—Even in shape at both ends, and uniform in size and color. In great demand for pickling, being the variety almost universally grown for the pickle factories of San Francisco. Also a fine market and table sort.

EARLY LONG WHITE SPINE.

—Has the characteristic White Spine qualities, but is longer than other varieties. A favorite early sort for forcing.

EARLY SHORT GREEN, or EARLY FRAME.

—A vigorous and productive variety, producing fruit of medium size and regular form; flesh crisp and tender; excellent for the table, or for pickling while small.



Short Green.

EARLY CLUSTER.—A productive early kind. The fruit, which is not large, is borne in clusters, and is crisp, and of good flavor.

NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN.—A variety of recent introduction, producing an abundant crop of smooth, handsomely formed fruit of medium size and excellent quality, either for pickling or slicing.

COOL AND CRISP.—Related to White Spine, but longer and more pointed at the ends. Especially tender and crisp, and a favorite for the table.



Long Green.

BEST LONG GREEN.—The leading large variety. Fruit from ten to twelve inches long, dark green, crisp, and tender. The Long Green kinds are not suitable for pickling, as when sufficiently matured they are too large.

BOSTON PICKLING.—A prolific bearer, fruit of medium size, rather pointed at the ends, bright green and of good quality, especially for pickling.

EXTRA LONG GREEN TURKEY.—Another good variety, tender and crisp; green, long, and slim.

SMALL GHERKIN.—A distinct variety, not strictly a cucumber; fruit very short, but rather thick; used only for pickling.

EGG PLANT.

French, *Aubergine*; German, *Eierpflanze*; Spanish, *Bernegena*.

The Egg Plant, though not universally grown, is fast winning its way to more general use, and properly served is a most excellent dish. It will grow in any good garden soil, but the best results are obtained in a deep, rich, warm loam. The seed germinates slowly, and should be started in a hotbed, or well-protected, warm place, kept very moist. Do not transplant till the weather is settled, and the ground thoroughly warm. It thrives with the same treatment as that given the tomato.



Egg Plant.

later. Fruit of good quality and produced abundantly.

BLACK PEKIN.—Oval round, of medium size, very dark, glossy and handsome. Flesh delicate and excellent. Prized for the family garden.

ENDIVE.

French, *Chicoree*; German, *Endivien*; Spanish, *Endivia*.

The garden Endive is much cultivated in Europe for winter salad. It is bitter until properly blanched, when it makes a fine salad, and is also used for greens. Sow at any time during spring, or later for winter use, in drills a foot apart. Thin from ten to twelve inches apart. Keep the ground clear of weeds until the plant has attained its full size, when it is blanched by gathering the leaves, and tying them by the tips, in conical form. The light and air are thus excluded from the inner leaves, which will be blanched in two or three weeks.



Large Green Curled.

EARLY LONG PURPLE.—Fruit rather long, usually largest at the blossom end; a hardy kind, productive and of good quality.

EARLY ROUND PURPLE.

Fruit large, oval round, deep purple, tender, and excellent. Desirable for the family, or market garden.

LARGE NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE.—Similar in form to Early Round Purple, but a little

GREEN CURLED.—The hardiest variety. Dark green, beautifully curled leaves, crisp and tender.

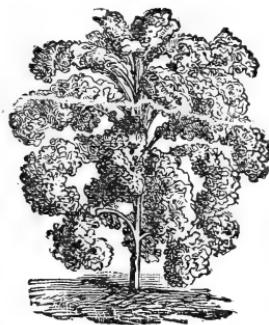
WHITE CURLED.—Coarser and less tender than Green Curled, but very attractive on account of its color, even the outside leaves being very light-colored, often white.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN SCAROLLE.—Has broad, thick leaves, which form a large, loose head. Fine for soups and stews. If blanched, by tying the outer leaves together, it makes an excellent table salad.

KALE, or BORECOLE.

French, *Chou-Vert*; German, *Blatter Kohl*; Spanish, *Breton*.

Kale, or Borecole, is a kind of cabbage that does not form a close and solid head, but a cluster of beautifully curled or wrinkled leaves, that are tender and of excellent flavor. It requires the same treatment as cabbage, and is very hardy, being improved by frost.



Tall Green Curled Scotch.

GREEN CURLED SCOTCH.—Produces an abundance of dark green, curled leaves. Very hardy. The leading variety.

DWARF GREEN CURLED, or GERMAN GREENS.—A dwarf variety, finer and more compact than the Scotch. Can be sown in the fall, for use early in spring.

DWARF GERMAN PURPLE.—A variety much prized by the Germans, and similar to German Greens, except that it has a deep purple tint. Very handsomely curled, and of good quality. Also hardy and can remain in the garden all winter.

KOHL=RABI.

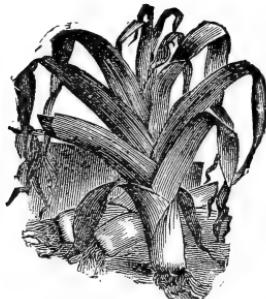
French, *Chou-Rave*; German, *Kohl-rabi*; Spanish, *Cal de Nabo*.

Kohl-rabi is a vegetable partaking somewhat of the nature and flavor of both the cabbage and turnip. The stem, just above the ground, swells into a bulb resembling a turnip, which is the edible part. It should be cut for the table before it is fully grown, as it becomes tough and stringy if allowed to grow too long. Sow as soon as the ground can be prepared, in drills, the same as turnips. Thin to six inches in the row, or transplant like cabbage.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—Best table sort—pure white, medium-sized bulbs.



Kohl=rabi.



Leek.

LEEK.

French, *Poireau*; German, *Lauch*; Spanish, *Puero*.

The Leek belongs to the Onion family, and on account of being milder and less pronounced in flavor, is preferred by many for soups and stews. It is very hardy, and may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared, in drills fifteen inches apart, covering one inch deep. When six inches high, hill up the earth to cover up the neck; or, for blanching very white, plant in trenches and earth up like celery.

LARGE ROUEN, or AMERICAN FLAG.—A large, strong-growing variety, of good quality, and hardy. The leading market kind.

MONSTROUS CARENTON.—Rather larger than the Flag, and very tender and mild, on account of its rapid growth.

LETTUCE.

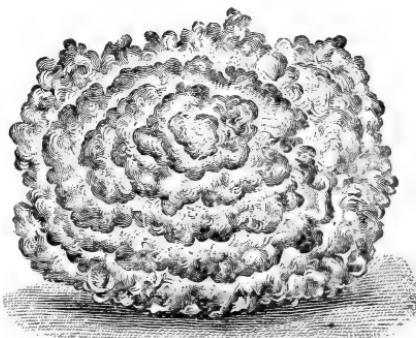
French, *Laitue*; German, *Lattich*; Spanish, *Lechuga*.

Lettuce will thrive in any good garden soil, and requires so little care that all who have the ground at their disposal should raise enough for their own use, and especially as the quality depends almost entirely on its crisp freshness. Where severe frosts prevail, it may be sown under cover in fall, and transplanted, and in milder localities as soon as the soil can be thoroughly prepared, in open ground, in drills fifteen inches apart. Thin out by using the larger plants as soon as of sufficient size, and so continue until the crop is exhausted. Keep the ground moist and loose, and the bed free from weeds.

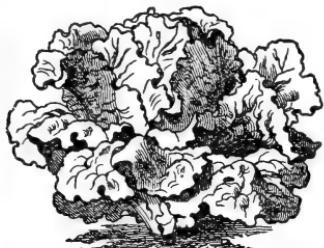
EARLY TENNIS BALL, BLACK SEEDED. The plant is small, of rapid growth, and should be used as soon as large enough, as it quickly runs to seed. Leaves dark green, thick and crisp. One of the best for growing under cover, and for forcing.

EARLY BOSTON MARKET.—For forcing, and one of the best for that purpose. Similar to the Tennis Ball in quality, but rather larger and lighter colored. Matures quickly, and is crisp and tender.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD.—An early variety not strictly forming a head, but a dense cluster of beautifully bronzed leaves, that are remarkably tender and sweet. Slow to run to seed, remaining long in condition for the table. Too delicate and tender for market gardening, but for family use, where it can be taken from the garden and immediately prepared for the table, it has no superior.



Early Prize Head.



SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED.—A leading market variety, used for very early planting and forcing. Forms a dense mass of finely curled and wrinkled leaves that are excellent and tender, and do not wilt readily.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA.—This variety forms more of a loose head than Simpson's Early Curled, and is rather larger. It is an erect, strong grower, and good market kind. The small plants can be used very young, as the inner leaves soon form.

SIMPSON'S EARLY, BLACK SEDED.—An excellent variety, and not as generally grown as its merits justify. It has all the good qualities of Simpson's Early Curled, which it resembles, but is larger, lighter colored, and the leaves are less curled. It is one of the tenderest and sweetest, and remains so longer than most other kinds.

SAN FRANCISCO

MARKET.—Large, solid heads, bearing transportation well. Color beautiful medium light green; opens very white; tender and sweet. Undoubtedly a desirable acquisition as a market or family variety.

PHILADELPHIA BUTTER.—Forms a close, firm head, with few outer leaves. A fine variety for the family or market garden.



San Francisco Market.

LARGE DRUMHEAD.—A leading market variety, and one of the largest heading kinds, but the heads are not as solid as the Hanson or Deacon. It is slow running to seed, white, crisp, and tender.

LARGE HANSON.—This variety forms the most perfect heads of any. They are small, creamy white inside, and very tender, but should be used young, as they are liable to become bitter with age, or when they mature slowly. An excellent market kind, longer in running to seed than any other.

DEACON.—An excellent variety that forms heads similar to the Philadelphia Butter, but firmer, and of a deeper green. It is a good market kind, slow to run to seed, and withstands heat better than most others.

DENVER MARKET.—The chief characteristic of this sort is that it has a beautifully curled savoy-like leaf, which gives it a very attractive appearance. It is also a Drumhead variety of very excellent quality and extremely early. Sure to enjoy great popularity.

LARGE PASSION.—A Drumhead sort; outer leaves tinged with brown. Largely used on the tables of San Francisco, and very popular in and around New Orleans.

GRAND RAPIDS.—A large, attractive variety that matures early; a favorite with market gardeners for keeping in good condition longer after being cut than other sorts.

WHITE PARIS COS, or ROMAINE.—A distinct variety, forming oblong, upright heads, largest near the top. It is hardy, tender, and crisp, and does not run to seed as quickly as some other Cos varieties, of which it is generally considered the best.

MELON, MUSK.

French, *Melon*; German, *Melone*; Spanish, *Melon Muscatel*.

The Melon is so universally grown, and so justly popular, that it requires but little description. Of semitropical habit, it comes to its full state of perfection in the rich, sandy loams and warm valleys of the Pacific slope and Southern States. Under the above head all the green and yellow-fleshed Cantaloupes and Nutmeg Melons are classed. As the kinds are very liable to intermix with each other, and with cucumbers, gourds, pumpkins, and squashes, and thus to deteriorate, they should not be planted near each other. Plant when danger of frost is past, and the weather settled and warm, in rich, mellow soil, in hills six feet apart each way, allowing three or four healthy plants to remain in a hill. If the soil be too light and sandy, enrich with a little well-rotted manure, thoroughly spaded into the bottom of the hill. Sprinkle the young plants with fine ashes, plaster, or air-slaked lime, to protect them from bugs. Old seed fruits most. Our list includes—both in Musk and Water Melons—the very best varieties.

Green-Fleshed Kinds.

EARLY JENNY LIND.—A small, very early variety; flattened at the ends; medium to small in size. The flesh is very sweet and juicy.

EARLY BALTIMORE, or ACME.—A good-sized, oval round, very desirable variety. The flesh is thick, highly flavored and sweet. Popular in the markets of the Eastern and Southern cities.

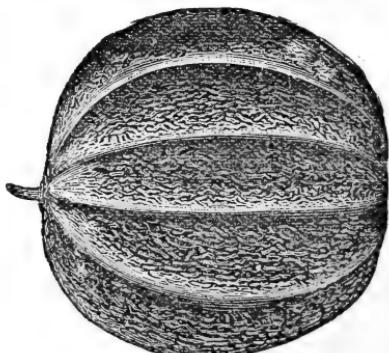
SMALL GREEN NUTMEG.—A variety resembling the Jenny Lind, and ripening nearly as early. The flesh is fine and very sweet. Superior for the early market, or family garden, and a favorite for hotels and restaurants.

LARGE NETTED CANTALOUPE.—A rather large variety, medium early, of excellent quality; desirable either for the family or market garden.



Large Cantaloupe.

LARGE GREEN NUTMEG.—An improved variety of the old Green Nutmeg; has all its good qualities, combined with larger size, thicker and firmer flesh, and a more vigorous vine. About as early as the Large Netted Cantaloupe, which it resembles.



Large Green Nutmeg.



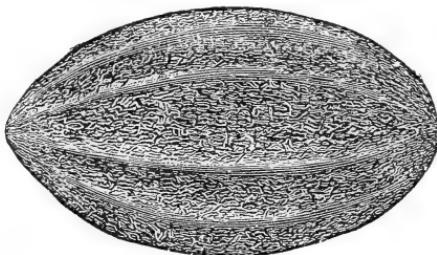
Hackensack.

MONTREAL NUTMEG.—A large variety, ripening medium early; not deeply ribbed nor netted. The flesh is thick, firm, and excellent, keeps well after taken from the vine; a good market kind.

CASABA, or GREEN PER-

SIAN.—The largest of the green-fleshed kinds, and one of the most desirable; long, rounded at the ends. Flesh thick and firm, but juicy, sweet, and delicious.

BAY VIEW.—Fully as large as the Casaba, but a handsomer melon, ripening earlier. The flesh is rich and melting, and will ripen well if taken from the vine a little green, which makes it one of the best market kinds.

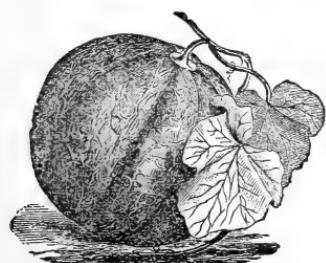


Casaba, or Green Persian.

SURPRISE.—The earliest of the yellow-fleshed varieties. Oval round, medium size, rather smooth, the salmon-colored flesh is highly flavored and delicious. Excellent for early marketing.

EARLY YELLOW CANTALOUP.—Similar to the Surprise, but usually larger, not ripening quite as early, and deeper ribbed. Good for the family or market garden.

ORANGE CHRISTIANA.—A distinct variety, ripening nearly as early as the Surprise. The rind is a deep yellow. The flesh is so thick that it has little center cavity; is deep orange-colored, highly flavored and rich.



Osage, or Miller's Cream.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.

—A variation from the last preceding, much favored by some; coarser netting and deeper ribs. Green flesh, sweet and juicy.

HACKENSACK.—A large, prolific variety, growing in favor; oval round, flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and netted. The flesh is delicious, juicy, and sweet. A good market kind.

Yellow-Fleshed Varieties.

EMERALD GEM.—Medium size, rather deeply ribbed, not netted, but smooth and handsome. The flesh is as thick as the Christiana, but pronounced sweeter and more delicate flavored. It ripens early, and is very prolific.

OSAGE, or MILLER'S CREAM.—Medium size, shallow ribs and thin netting; color deep green; flesh a decided salmon in color, and good clear down to the rind.

BANQUET.—Very productive, medium size, flattened at the ends, beautifully netted; flesh deep, granulated, of superior quality, and rich dark salmon in color.

LONG YELLOW.—A large, deeply ribbed, long oval Melon, with thick yellow flesh, of musky flavor. Much used, before fully ripe, for Mangoes.

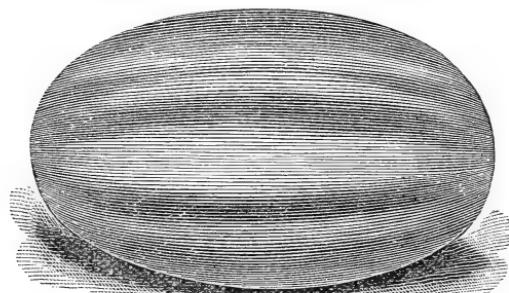
MELON, WATER.

French, *Melon d'Eau*; German, *Wasser-Melone*; Spanish, *Sandia*.

The Water Melon, in its origin and habits, is similar to the Musk Melon, and should receive the same cultivation and treatment, except that the hills should be farther apart.

PHINNEY'S EARLY.—A valuable early kind, producing an abundant crop. Rather long, rounded at the ends. It is mottled with stripes of dark and light green; thin, firm rind; flesh of excellent grain and quality.

MOUNTAIN SWEET.—Medium size, long, rather square at the ends, sometimes slightly curved, rind dark green; flesh deep red and firm, but ripening well to the core. A good market kind.



Lodi, or San Joaquin.

LODI, or SAN JOAQUIN.—A great producer, and very popular in California. Cylindrical shape; uniform medium size, rind yellowish green, thin, and firm. Seeds large, ashy white; flesh dark pink, firm, ripening well to the core, sweet and delicious. It holds its place in the market after being tested for many years.

ICE CREAM, or PEERLESS.—Rind pale green mottled, nearly round; flesh bright scarlet, very sweet and delicious; excellent for the family garden. A standard variety.

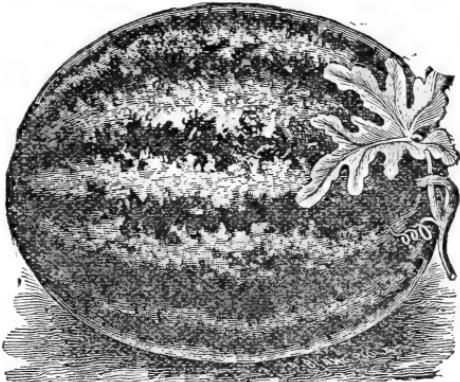
VAU CLUSE.—Red seeded. Flesh bright red and free from any stringy feature. A very desirable and extremely early melon.

GYPSY, or SOUTHERN RATTLESNAKE.—Above the average in size, a strong grower and good bearer, mottled and striped dark and light green; long, rather square at the ends; firm rind, flesh deep scarlet, of excellent grain and quality, ships well, and is a good market or family garden variety.

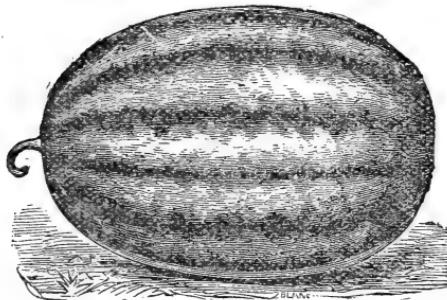
SWEETHEART.—Takes almost first place as a favorite in the east. Large, handsome, and a good shipper. In color bright mottled green, in form almost oblong, its thickness about two-thirds its length. Flesh bright red, firm, crisp and sweet.

BOSS.—A large kind, resembling the Gypsy in shape, but dark green in color; rind thin; flesh deep scarlet, very sweet and delicious. Too frail for shipping, but an excellent variety for the family garden.

KOLB'S GEM.—Very large, oval shaped, deeply mottled, vines vigorous and remarkably productive. Flesh bright scarlet, solid, and sweet. Rind thin, but very firm. Can be safely shipped long distances.



Kolb's Gem.



Cuban Queen.

MAMMOTH IRON-CLAD.—A large, long, mottled dark and light green melon; with thin, but very firm rind, as its name indicates. Large vigorous vines, that come into bearing rather late, and should have very rich, or well-manured soil. The flesh resembles that of Kolb's Gem.

DIXIE.—This is a new melon of excellent quality. Flesh red and tender, ripening evenly and all good; size medium to large; skin dark green, beautifully mottled and very attractive. A heavy cropper and fine for shipping or home use.

DARK ICING, or ICE RIND.—A distinct variety, resembling in size and shape the Peerless or Ice Cream, but is lighter in color, and faintly mottled. The rind is not thick, but rather firm. The flesh is remarkably juicy, sweet and delicious.

LIGHT ICING, or JORDAN'S GRAY MONARCH.—A very large variety; light green in color, flesh light red, tender and sweet. Considered by many the best melon grown.

BLACK SPANISH.—A round melon of medium size; rind very dark green, thin but firm; seeds black. The flesh is deep scarlet, firm, with no hard center, and is remarkably sweet and delicious. One of the best for the family garden; also much used for marketing.

EARLY SEMINOLE.—Large and quite early; yields a large crop, predominating color gray, but light green fruit is often found on the same vines.

CITRON.—A small round Melon with a hard shell, used exclusively in making preserves. Flesh white, seeds red.

COLORADO CITRON, or APPLE-PIE MELON.—For preserving; seeds green.

MUSHROOMS.

The Mushroom is an edible fungus that does not produce seed, but is propagated from the white fibers resembling roots, that spread from the base of the stool, termed Spawn. It is grown in out-buildings, cellars, caves, or wherever a uniform temperature of 60° to 70° can be maintained. Make beds of fermenting manure, which should be large and deep enough to acquire a heat of about 70°. When at the proper temperature, insert bits of spawn at intervals. As soon as signs of growth appear, place two inches of soil over them, and cover all with straw. Water is used if necessary, which should be warmed to the temperature of the bed. Mushrooms appear in six to eight weeks, and should be collected when at the proper size for the table. More complete directions are contained in each box.

French Mushroom Spawn is supplied in boxes and English in bricks.

MUSTARD.

French, *Moutarde*; German, *Senf*; Spanish, *Mostazæ*.

A hardy, pungent plant, highly esteemed by many as an appetizing salad, for which purpose it should be cut when two or three inches high. It is also used when larger as greens. The seed has an extensive sale, and is used in its natural state and prepared. It should be sown in rich, mellow soil, as early as the ground can be well prepared, in drills fifteen inches apart.



Southern Giant Curled.

young, and generally preferred for salad. The seed, which is light yellow, is largely used with pickles and in salads.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—Highly esteemed in the south, where it is sown in the fall, and produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad, and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated.

YELLOW CALIFORNIA, or WHITE ENGLISH.

—Leaves mild, tender when

NASTURTIUM (*Tropaeolum Majus*).

The Nasturtium is very popular as an ornamental plant, and also for the table. The leaves when young are used as salad, and also in connection with the flowers for garnishing, and the seeds for capers and pickles, for which purpose they should be gathered while green and tender. It is hardy, and may be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared, beside a fence, trellis, or other convenient support, where it will grow rapidly and climb high.

TALL VARIETIES MIXED.—Mostly used, as they produce the largest seeds. They have also very handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. For Lobbianums, and fine Dwarf varieties, see Flower List.

OKRA, or GUMBO.

French, *Gombo*; German, *Essbarer*; Spanish, *Quibombo*.

Extensively grown in the southern States and California, where it may always be seen in the markets, either green or dried. Its peculiarly ribbed seed pods are much used in soups, and may be stewed and served as Asparagus. It is of easy cultivation, bearing well in any good soil. Sow thinly in shallow drills two feet apart, thinning to ten inches apart in the row. The pods should be gathered when about three inches long, and can be used fresh, or sliced and dried as apples, for winter use.



Okra.

DWARF.—Best for general crop. The plant is dwarf, but the pods are as long as the larger-growing kinds, and are produced much more abundantly.

WHITE VELVET.—A new, handsome, and very productive variety. The pods are smooth, or very slightly ribbed, large, remain tender a long time, and are of the best quality.

ONION.

French, *Ognon*; German, *Zwiebel*; Spanish, *Cebolla*.

Onions can be successfully grown on almost any soil that will produce a full crop of corn; land that has been cultivated with hoed crops and kept free from weeds and well manured for two years previous is very much preferred. Manure evenly at the rate of about fifty cart loads to the acre; the manure must be thoroughly mixed with the soil and all well pulverized. Sow as soon as the ground can be prepared about one-half inch deep, and keep perfectly free from weeds.

EXTRA EARLY

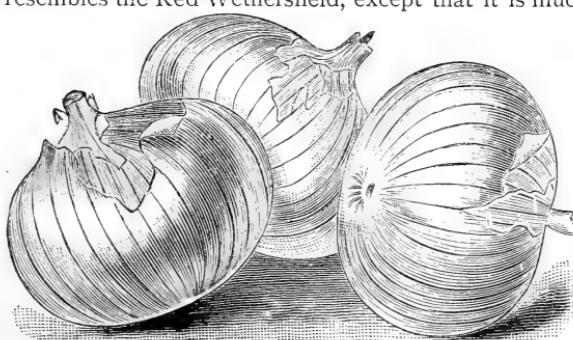
LARGE RED GLOBE.—A large, early, rapid-growing kind. Skin deep purplish red; flesh white, mild, and unusually sweet. Best for early use, as it does not keep long. If the old ripe onions of this variety are set out in the spring, the old onion will run up to seed and the bottom disappear; but one or more new onions will grow from it, and quite a crop can be produced in this way with very little trouble.

EXTRA EARLY RED

FLAT.—Deep red in color; resembles the Red Wethersfield, except that it is much earlier and somewhat smaller; desirable for early market.



Extra Early Red Flat.



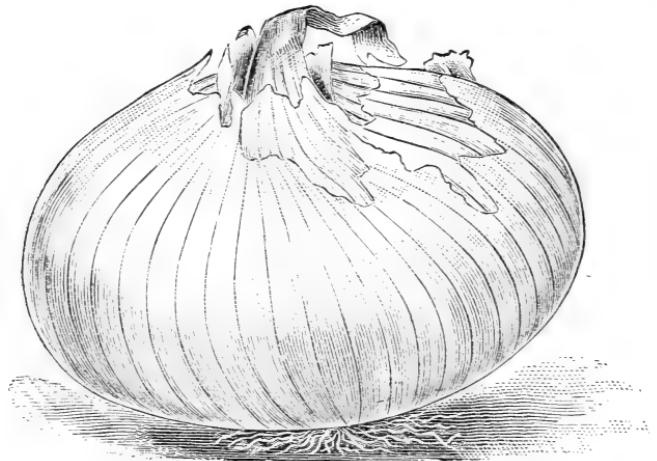
Large Red Wethersfield.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.

A standard variety, one of the most productive kinds, even on poor soil. Its good keeping qualities render it one of the best for shipping. Large, slightly flattened, deep purplish red. Flesh coarser and stronger than the Early Red Globe, but rich and nutritious.

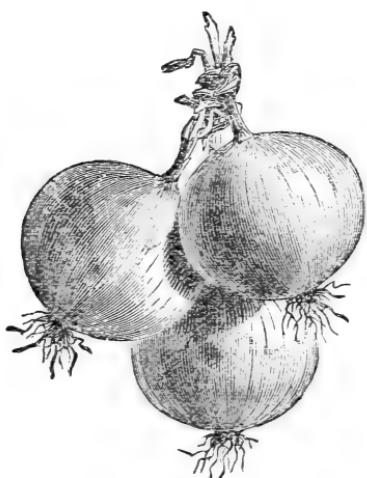
SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—Medium size, globular, with small neck; deep red; extra quality; a deserving favorite.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—A large globe-shaped kind. An excellent keeper and shipper. Skin brownish yellow; flesh fine, mild, and sweet.



Yellow Danvers.

YELLOW DANVERS.—The leading large yellow kind, round, slightly flattened, flesh fine-grained, rather mild, very rich and sweet. One of the best keepers and shippers, and one of the most productive kinds.



Yellow Globe Danvers.

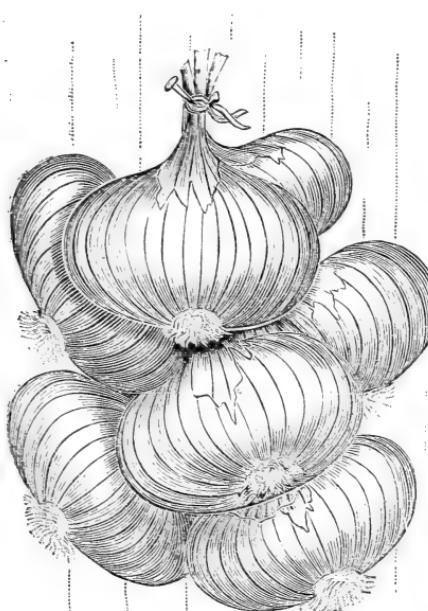
YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—A uniformly globe-shaped, handsome variety; bright color; long keeper and heavy yielder.

OREGON YELLOW DANVERS.—Originated in the State of Oregon; has all the desirable features of our standard Yellow Danvers, and is rather more globular in shape.

YELLOW DUTCH.—A large, flat, yellow onion, somewhat different in color from the other yellow kinds; long keeper; the seed is much used for growing bottom sets.

WHITE GLOBE.—A handsome white, globe-shaped variety; flesh fine, very white, rich and sweet. It is also one of the best keepers of the silver-skinned kinds.

EL PASO, or LARGE MEXICAN.—One of the largest onions grown, frequently attaining a weight of three pounds or more. Color mostly white, but sometimes tinged with yellow and red. Flesh rather coarse, but of excellent flavor, mild, rich, and sweet. Very popular in Mexico, where it is the leading variety grown.



White Portugal.

WHITE PORTUGAL, or SILVER SKIN.—A large flat kind. The best keeper of the large white varieties; flesh mild and sweet. Good for fall and early winter use.

Imported Varieties.

Foreign onions are generally of a mild flavor, and flourish in almost any portion of the United States. The seed of nearly all the following kinds is grown by us in California, although they originally came from Europe. To bring some of the kinds to the largest size, plant out the smaller bottoms the second season, when they will continue to grow instead of running to seed. These varieties are not recommended as long-keeping onions, excepting the Queen.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING.

An immense white onion of mild flavor, very thick through, but inclined to be flat rather than globe-shaped.

SPANISH KING, or PRIZE TAKER.—An immense light golden-yellow onion, originating in Spain; recently sprung into great popularity; very attractive.

GIANT ROCCA.—Light yellow, of immense size and globular form. It is of rapid growth, and yields enormously; flesh mild and sweet.

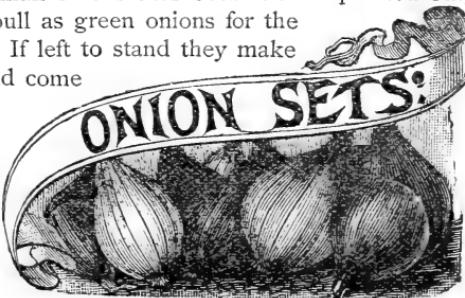
GIANT WHITE ITALIAN TRIPOLI.—Resembles somewhat the American White Portugal, but is much larger. It is flat, pure white, mild, and of good flavor.

GIANT RED ITALIAN TRIPOLI.—Similar to the last in shape and size, and differs from it only in color, which is a moderately deep red.

QUEEN.—White, handsome, and a good keeper. If sown thick, produces small, very firm bulbs, the best of all for pickling; if given more room matures an excellent onion that will keep all winter.

Onion Sets.

BOTTOM ONION SETS.—Are grown from seed that has been sown too thick to attain a large size. The small onions thus obtained are planted out, and are ready in a short time to pull as green onions for the table or bunched for the market. If left to stand they make ripe onions of the best quality, and come to maturity some six weeks earlier than a crop grown direct from the seed. Yellow sets are most in demand, but Red and White are used to some extent. Sow forty to sixty pounds of black seed to the acre to raise sets.





Top Onions.

TOP ONIONS.—These are produced in clusters on the tops of the stalks instead of seed, and are separated and planted like onion sets; to be used on the table when green, or left to grow into a large ripe onion; color of the full-grown onion, light red. To obtain mature, full-sized onions, plant top onions, and to obtain top onions, plant those that are mature. Useful for a small early crop, but not recommended for the main crop.

PARSLEY.

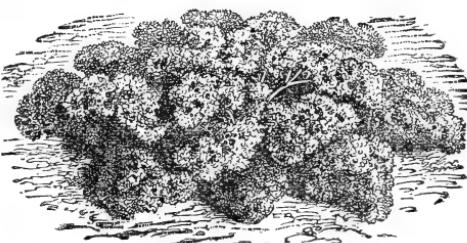
French, *Persil*; German, *Petersilie*; Spanish, *Perejil*.

Parsley is very generally used for garnishing, and seasoning soups and stews. It can be used fresh from the garden, or dried and rubbed into a fine powder, when it can be bottled for winter use. It becomes finer and more beautifully curled, if cut frequently. As the seed germinates slowly, it should be soaked a few hours in warm water, and sown in drills a foot apart and half an inch deep, as early in spring as possible. Thin to three or four inches apart. Thrives best in deep, rich soil.

MOSS CURLED, or FERN LEAVED.—A beautiful fern or moss-like variety. The best for garnishing.

FINE TRIPLE CURLED.

—Fine for seasoning; also good for table decoration.



Triple Curled Parsley.

PARSNIP.

French, *Panais*; German, *Pastinake*; Spanish, *Chirivia*.

The Parsnip is nutritious and wholesome, with a sugary sweetness peculiar to itself, and is superior both for the table, and for stock feeding. It yields a large crop, and is said to be more valuable for dairy cows than either the carrot or turnip.

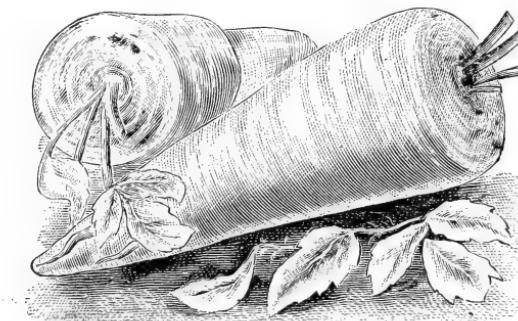
As the seed germinates very slowly, sow as early in spring as possible, in drills fifteen inches apart, on deeply cultivated, rich, loamy soil. Keep clear of weeds, and thin to three or four inches apart. The roots are improved by freezing.

LONG DUTCH SUGAR.

—A fine-flavored, standard variety. Long, large roots. Sweet and sugary.

HOLLOW CROWN.

Fine, smooth roots. The best for general use. Productive and excellent.

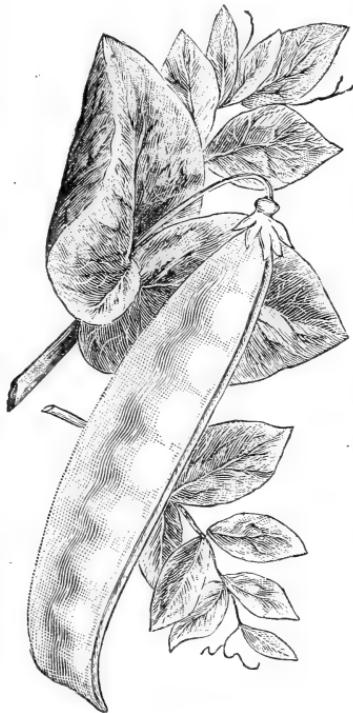


Hollow Crown.

PEAS.

French, *Pois*; German, *Erbse*; Spanish, *Guisante*.

While almost any soil will produce good Peas, yet, like most other vegetables, they respond to liberal treatment and careful cultivation. Well-rotted stable manure and bone dust make excellent fertilizers for this crop. Deep plowing is of the greatest importance. For early Peas, plant as soon as the ground can be worked, in light, well-drained soil and a sunny exposure. For the main crop, a heavier soil may be selected. They are usually planted in double rows, about four feet apart, and three inches deep. Bush those that require it, when six inches high. The field crop may be sown broadcast.



First and Best.

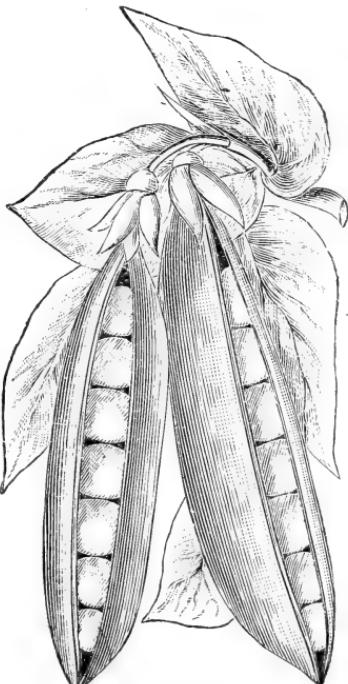
planted. About forty-five days is the average from planting until the whole crop is ready for market.

AMERICAN WONDER.—One of the earliest sweet wrinkled kinds in cultivation; constantly coming into more general use. It is a wonderfully productive dwarf variety, the pods being large and well filled. The pea is rather above the average in size, and very sweet and delicious. Height nine inches.

DANIEL O'ROURKE.—One of the most desirable extra early kinds, and very similar to the two preceding.

Our Garden Peas have been grown from selected seed, are true to name, have been carefully hand-picked, and are fit for gardeners' use at once. We ask our customers not to confound them with the common Peas usually found in the market at a low price, which are only fit for field use, or for feeding stock. Our list includes the best kinds, and is sufficiently varied to meet the wants of all.

FIRST AND BEST.—Unsurpassed for early and even ripening. One of the very best for market gardeners, as the whole crop ripens within a few days, so that the ground may be cleared, and another crop



American Wonder.

E. J. BOWEN'S EXTRA EARLY.—A superior, extra early, productive sort. Grows two and a half feet high. A small round, smooth pea, that ripens evenly, and is good either for the family or market garden.

BLUE PETER, or BLUE TOM THUMB.—Grows about nine inches high; extremely early; pods good length and well filled; the ripe peas are blue, smooth, round, fair size.

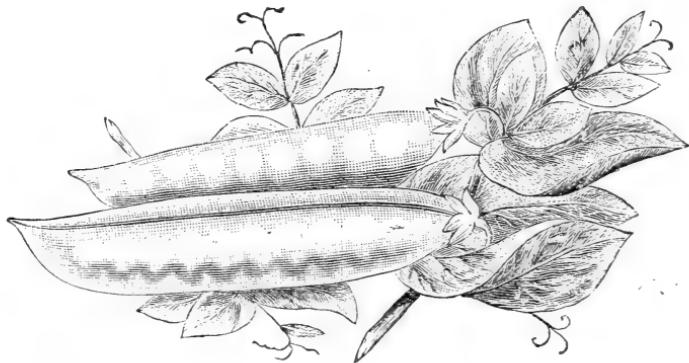
EARLIEST OF ALL, or ALASKA.—Earliest and best of all the blue, smooth varieties, coming into pod as soon as the Extra Early. Height two to two and a half feet.

MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.—A sweet, wrinkled Pea, coming in a little later than the American Wonder; grows taller, and continues in bearing longer. The quality of the pea is very superior. Height fifteen inches.



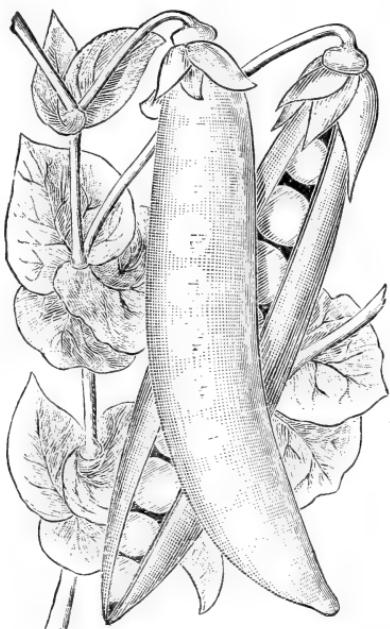
Premium Gem.

PREMIUM GEM.—One of the earliest dwarf, green, wrinkled varieties. Prolific and of fine quality. Similar to the Little Gem.



McLean's Advancer.

MCLEAN'S ADVANCER.—A green, wrinkled sort bearing fine, broad pods. Comes in next after the Gems. Popular market kind and used extensively by canners. Height two and a half feet.



Everbearing.

TELEPHONE.—This variety has now come into general use, and is acknowledged to be of great merit. Peas large wrinkled; very sweet; pods enormous and well filled. Height four feet; medium late.

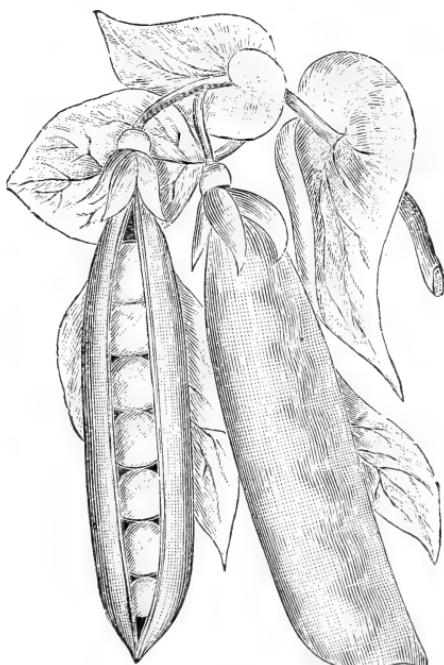
YORKSHIRE HERO.—One of the largest sweet wrinkled kinds; vines strong and spreading; pods of good size and well filled; much in use, and has enjoyed a long popularity; medium late; bears a long time; height two and a half feet.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—The leading late sweet wrinkled pea. Vines large, luxuriant, and very prolific. For either family use or the market garden it has no superior; five feet.

EVERBEARING.—Large sweet wrinkled; medium early; large pods; cooks quickly; perhaps not quite as sugary as some others, but very desirable. Height one and a half to two feet.

ABUNDANCE.—Medium early; very sweet and wrinkled; peas fair size, pods well filled. Next in earliness to Advancer. Height one and a half to two feet.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN.—Another favorite among the sweet wrinkled varieties. Vines medium height, very prolific; peas medium size, dark green, fine flavored. Excellent for canning.



Champion of England.



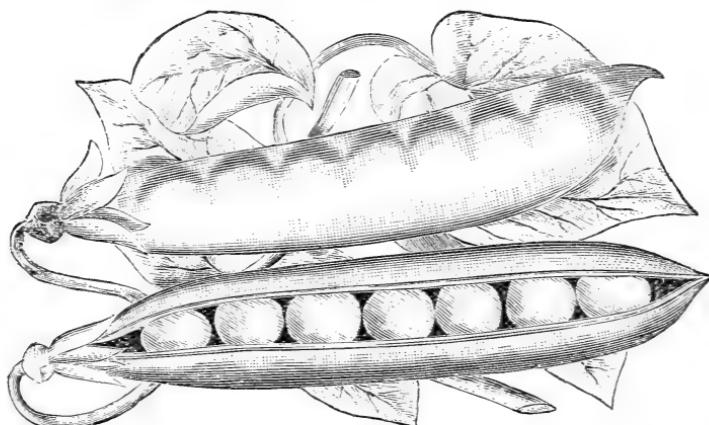
Stratagem.

STRATAGEM.—A sweet, wrinkled variety, introduced from England. Vines not large, but of vigorous growth, producing a heavy crop; beautiful, long pods, well filled with large peas of good quality; two feet.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET.—Large peas of fine flavor, borne in large, handsome dark green pods at the top of attractive and sturdy vines of medium height. A showy variety of good quality.

DWARF SUGAR EDIBLE PODDED—GRAY SEEDED.—One of the best Edible Podded kinds. Early; peas large, tender, and very sweet.

TALL SUGAR EDIBLE PODDED—GRAY SEEDED.—Similar to the Dwarf, but grows much larger and continues in bearing longer



Large White Marrowfat.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—A leading kind for the main crop; of vigorous growth; pods long, and well-filled with large, smooth peas, that are of a creamy color, and very handsome when ripe, four feet.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT.—Similar to the White Marrowfat, but the vine is smaller, and the pea has a black eye. Yields heavily; three feet.

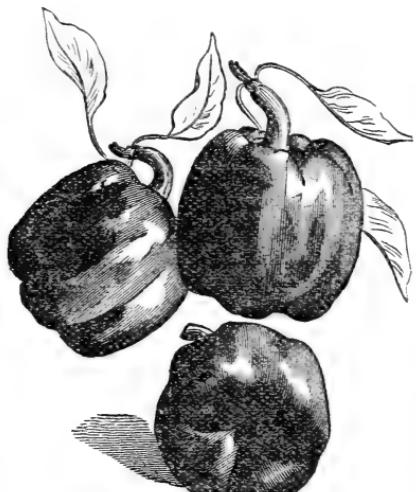
FIELD PEAS.—White Marrowfat, Black-Eyed Marrowfat, Blue or Green, Small White, and Sweet Wrinkled. These are sown broadcast and fed to stock along with the vines, when green, or left to ripen and sent to market to be made into split peas, or used for other food purposes.

PEPPER.

French, *Piment*; German, *Pfeffer*; Spanish, *Pimiento*.

The Pepper is extensively used for pickling and seasoning, and is a valuable stimulant to the production of eggs when fed to fowls.

Sow the seeds early in hotbeds, or later, when the weather becomes warm, in open beds; when two or three inches high, transplant to a warm, mellow soil, in rows eighteen inches apart and a foot apart in the row. Guano and hen manure are excellent fertilizers, and will greatly increase the yield.



Large Bell, or Bull Nose.

SWEET SPANISH, or MOUNTAIN.—Similar to the Large Bell, but usually larger. Excellent for pickling and stuffing.

RED CHERRY.—The pods are small, round, glossy scarlet, and very handsome when ripe. Excellent for mixing with pickles.

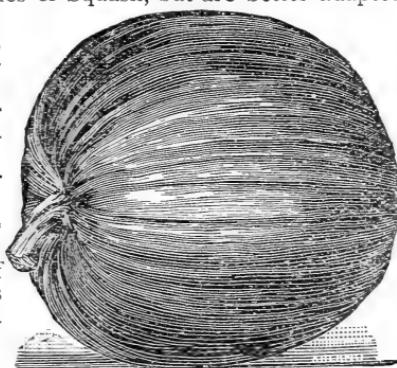
PUMPKIN.

French, *Potiron*; German, *Kurbis*; Spanish, *Calabaza*.

Pumpkins, though sometimes used for cooking, do not compare favorably, as a table vegetable, with the finer varieties of Squash, but are better adapted and more profitable for stock feeding. They do not require as rich soil as Melons, and the hills should be farther apart; otherwise the treatment should be the same. Care should be taken to keep the different varieties apart, and also to keep them well separated from other vining plants, as they readily amalgamate and deteriorate.

LARGE YELLOW, or CONNECTICUT FIELD.—A large, round variety, sometimes depressed at the ends; rind of a deep, glossy yellow. Vines vigorous and very productive. If protected, will keep well till midwinter.

LARGE SWEET CHEESE.—Large, flat, dishing at the ends; flesh very thick, sweet, and nutritious. More nearly related to the Squash than the Large Yellow. Fine for the table.



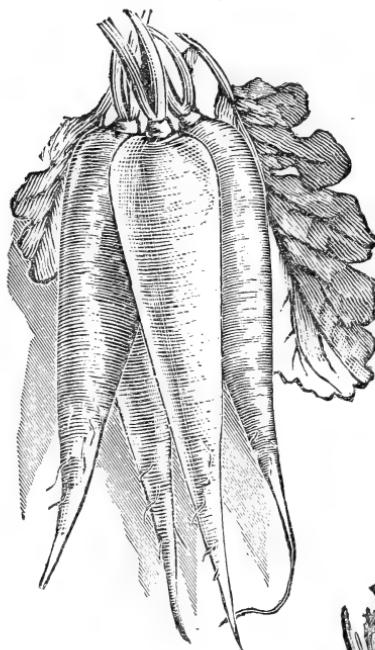
Large Yellow, or Connecticut Field.

CUSHAW, or CROOK-NECK.—A large, productive kind, having a solid neck, resembling the Winter Crook-neck Squash. Fleshy and excellent.

MAMMOTH.—The largest known, often weighing over one hundred pounds. Oval round, deep orange, slightly mottled; flesh not thick, but on account of its enormous size, yields a very large amount of feed per acre. Also used for the table.

RADISH.

French, *Radis*; German, *Rettig*; Spanish, *Rabano*.



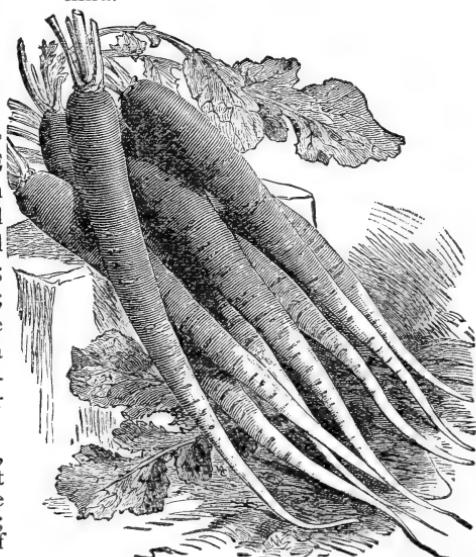
Early Long Scarlet.

EARLY LONG, BRIGHTEST SCARLET, WHITE TIPPED.—Something new in the way of a long radish, and proving itself very useful and worthy of general cultivation; color strikingly bright scarlet; tip white; general appearance very attractive. It is extra early, and the flesh is very tender. Valuable for forcing or open ground.

LONG WHITE VIENNA, or LADY FINGER.—The best long white radish grown; pure white, long, tender, and sweet; a favorite also for its beauty of form and rapid growth.

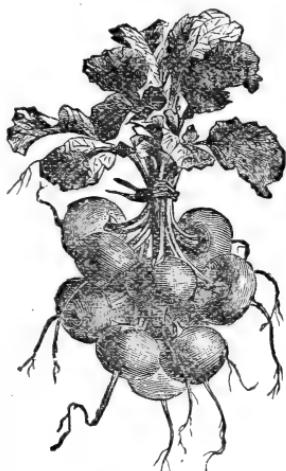
The radish is cultivated for its root, which should be eaten when young and tender, as in maturing it becomes strong, tough and pithy. It should be sown for early use as soon as the ground can be well prepared, and for succession, at intervals of two or three weeks throughout the season, in rich, loose, warm soil, as the quality depends largely on its rapid growth. Sow in rows a foot apart, and thin to two inches in the row by using the largest ones as soon as of sufficient size for the table. Keep free from weeds and well watered. In the heat of summer select a cool, shady place.

EARLY LONG SCARLET.—The leading variety either for the family or market garden. From six to eight inches long, standing nearly half aboveground; bright scarlet, smooth, crisp, tender, and mild.



Early Long, Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped.

EARLY OLIVE-SHAPED, or HALF LONG SCARLET.—An excellent variety, of rapid growth, skin thin, flesh rose-tinted and very tender; two or three inches long, with slender taproot.



Early Scarlet Turnip Rooted.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED.—Similar in shape and size to the Scarlet Turnip-rooted, only that the under side of the bulb and taproot are white.

EARLY ROUND DEEP SCARLET.—A handsome early kind. Deep scarlet, smooth, crisp, and highly flavored; very showy when served with the White Turnip-rooted. It is also good for forcing.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP ROOTED.—The best white turnip-shaped variety; pure white, small top, mild and crisp. Ready for the table in six weeks after planting.

IMPROVED CHARTIER.—Roots long, tapering rather abruptly and attaining a very large size. Of rapid growth, it is soon ready for the table, remaining crisp and tender till fully grown. Color, scarlet above, shading into white at the tip. Flesh white and mild flavored.

WHITE STRASBURG.—One of the best of the large summer sorts; it covers a long season, as it is good when quite small. The roots are long, very white, crisp, and tender.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH.—Roots round or top shaped; skin black; flesh very white, fine grained, and highly flavored. An excellent sort for winter, as the roots keep a long time.

LONG BLACK SPANISH, FALL or WINTER.—Very hardy, and good for winter use. If stored in sand, will keep good all winter. The roots, which present a rusty black appearance, are large, firm, and not liable to become pithy.

EARLY DEEP SCARLET HALF=LONG.—

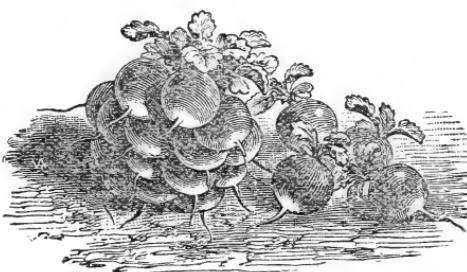
A handsome variety, somewhat resembling the Olive-shaped, but of a deeper scarlet, and having a smaller top. Flesh tender and of the best quality; good for forcing.

FRENCH BREAKFAST, or HALF=LONG

WHITE TIPPED.—Medium size, of quick growth, crisp and tender; terminates more abruptly than the Half-Long Scarlet; lower end and taproot white.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP ROOTED.—

The leading turnip-shaped kind. Deep scarlet, small taproot; very crisp and tender. Of rapid growth, and if sown with others, the first ready for the table. One of the best for forcing.



Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped.

MAMMOTH CALIFORNIA, or WHITE CHINA.—Extensively grown by the Chinese, who introduced it into California. Very large and cylindrical, terminating abruptly, with little taproot; mild and tender, and keeps well all winter. The skin and flesh are of a transparent white.

SCARLET CHINA, WINTER.—A half-long variety, largest near the taproot; skin bright scarlet; flesh firm and more pungent than most others. It is easily kept all winter.

ROQUETTE.

French, *Roquette*; Spanish, *Jaramago*.

A favorite French salad plant. Sow in rows as soon as danger of frost is past, and thin out to ten inches apart. Keep the ground moist and well worked.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT.

French, *Rhubarbe*; German, *Rhabarber*; Spanish, *Ruibarbo Bastardo*.



Rhubarb.

Rhubarb is extensively raised near all large cities, and should be more generally grown, as it is ready for use before most kinds of fruit are in the market. Its culture is very simple, and it yields every spring an abundance of leaf stalks, which are delicious when made into pies, tarts, and sauce. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin the plants to six inches. In the fall, trench or subsoil a piece of ground, manure very heavily, and transplant the young roots into it, three feet apart each way. Give a heavy dressing of manure annually, and cut off the seed stalks as they appear, to prevent the plants from exhausting themselves by running to seed. The seed cannot be relied on to produce the same variety.

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

French, *Salsifis*; German, *Hafer-Wurzel*; Spanish, *Ostra Vegetal*.

Salsify is a nutritious and wholesome vegetable, having the appearance of a small parsnip; in flavor closely resembling oysters, for which it is, in that respect, a good substitute. It is rapidly coming into more general use. Sow early in spring in drills a foot apart, and when two or three inches high, thin out to three or four inches. Its general culture is the same as that recommended for carrots. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain in the ground during winter, or may be stored in dry earth or sand.

LARGE WHITE.—An early kind; tender and excellent.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—The leading variety; produces a large crop of straight, smooth roots.



Salsify.

SPINAGE.

French, *Epinard*; German, *Spinat*; Spanish, *Espinaca*.

A wholesome, palatable, hardy vegetable, much used for greens. It is easily grown, and may be had during the entire season. It will grow on almost any soil, but is more tender and succulent when grown in soil heavily manured and well pulverized. For a summer crop, sow early, in drills a foot apart, and thin gradually to six inches apart. For early spring use, sow in the fall, and protect in cold climates with a covering of straw. It should be cut back, using only the young leaves; the old ones are tough and stringy.

SAVOY LEAVED.—A very early variety, of upright growth and pointed leaves, which are crinkled, like Savoy Cabbage. Grows quickly and seeds early. Plant in autumn for early spring use.

ROUND SUMMER.—An excellent variety for early spring sowing.

The leaves are round, thick, and fleshy. Good for early market gardening.

IMPROVED THICK-LEAVED.—The leaves of this variety are unusually thick, fleshy, and tender. It is also hardy, and may be sown as soon as the ground can be thoroughly prepared.

MONSTROUS VIROFLAY.—This variety produces the largest leaves of any, yielding an enormous crop. Excellent for the family or market garden.

LARGE PRICKLY SEEDED.—The hardest kind, and may be sown in the fall, only requiring protection during the most severe frosts. The seed is prickly, the leaves rather long and pointed, but thick and succulent.

LONG STANDING.—An improved variety, having thick leaves, that remain tender longer than any other, and on this account one of the best for market gardeners.

SQUASH.

French, *Courge*; German, *Kuerbis*; Spanish, *Calabaza Tomtanera*.

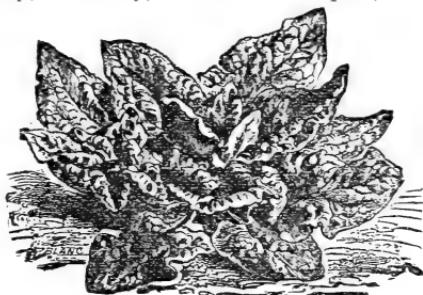
Squashes are extensively grown, and embrace many distinct varieties. Their easy cultivation, enormous yield, and nutritious qualities, render the larger kinds one of the best and most profitable crops for stock feeding. The

summer varieties are ready for the table early in the season, while the winter sorts can be kept until the early kinds are again in the market. All kinds thrive best in loose, rich soil, under the same treatment as that recommended for Melons. The seed should not be planted till danger of frost is past, and the ground is warm. Plant the summer varieties four feet apart each way, and the winter kinds eight feet.

Summer Varieties.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP.

—The leading early Bush Scallop variety; round flat, with scalloped edges. The skin is white; the flesh is of excellent quality, and ready for use as soon as it is large enough.

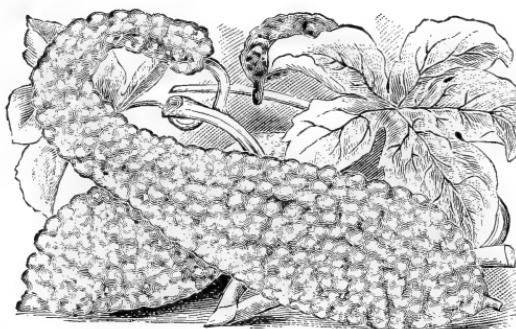


Spinage.



Early White Bush Scallop.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH, SCALLOPED.—An improvement on the preceding in point of size, being twelve to fifteen inches across; very productive, and uniform in growth.



Summer Crookneck.

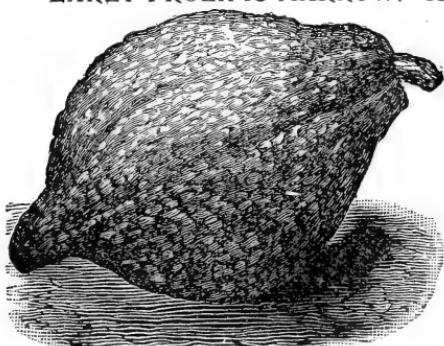
variety coming into bearing later than the early summer kinds; rather small, round, slightly ribbed; flesh pale yellow; dry when cooked; rich and sweet. A prolific bearer.

Late or Winter Varieties.

AMERICAN TURBAN, or ESSEX HYBRID.—A medium-sized variety; rind dark orange-colored; flesh deep yellow, thick, fine grained, rich, and sweet. It can be kept without difficulty till late in the season.

BOSTON, or VEGETABLE MARROW.—A leading variety, ripening early in the fall, but keeping well through the winter; oval round; mottled dark and light yellow; flesh salmon-colored, remarkable for its rich, sweet flavor.

EARLY PROLIFIC MARROW.—A new fall and winter variety, ripening two weeks earlier than the Vegetable Marrow, which it resembles in shape, being only a little smaller, and keeping quite as well. It is surprisingly fruitful, yielding nearly twice the quantity of any other winter squash. Mottled deep orange and cream color; flesh dark yellow, thick, fine-grained, dry and sweet. Superior for family use or the market garden.



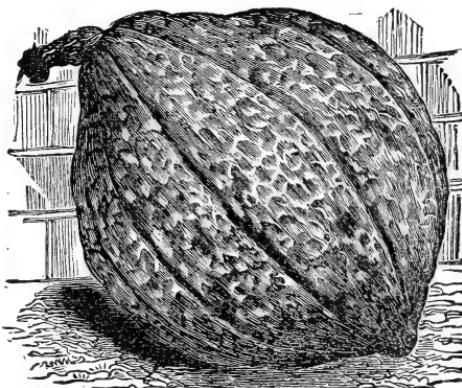
Hubbard.

sweetness by any. It is also easily kept all winter.

SUMMER CROOK-NECK.—An early prolific kind, having a solid, curved neck; the skin is yellow, thin, hard, and very warty, flesh tender and of good quality.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK.—Twice the size of the ordinary Summer Crookneck; also earlier and more warty; a decided advance on the old kind.

PERFECT GEM.—A



Boston Marrow.

One of the best and most popular kinds; rind bluish green, and very hard; flesh remarkably dry, either baked or boiled, and not surpassed in richness and

HUBBARD.—One of the best and most popular kinds; rind bluish green, and very hard; flesh remarkably dry, either baked or boiled, and not surpassed in richness and

PIKE'S PEAK.—Greenish-gray smooth skin, thin but hard; flesh thick, solid, orange-colored, fine-grained, delicate flavored; vigorous, prolific, and a first-class keeper.

MARBLEHEAD.—A variety about as large as the Hubbard, having a very hard rind of a bluish tint; flesh deep orange-colored; very dry and sweet. It is also one of the best keepers.

MAMMOTH CHILI.—The largest variety grown, having attained a weight of over two hundred pounds. Round, flattened at the ends; rind deep orange; flesh dark yellow, thick, and very nutritious. Sometimes used for the table, but more desirable for stock feeding. It is a good keeper.

FIELD MARROW.—A mixture of marrow varieties to be planted for feeding dairy cows and other stock. Yields a large crop.

SUGAR CANE.

The climate of the Pacific Coast south of the Columbia River, and the soil of most of the valleys and river bottoms, are so similar to those of the southern States, Hawaiian and West India Islands, where the sorghum canes form so large and profitable a staple, it is surprising that more attention is not paid to their cultivation, and especially when it is known that they afford one of the most prolific and profitable crops for cattle feeding known to the husbandman. We offer the two best varieties, and believe it will be to the advantage of farmers to give them a trial for the production of both sugar and syrup, and for stock feeding. Cultivation the same as for corn.

EARLY AMBER.—Early and of rapid growth, best for sugar and syrup, making a rich amber-colored syrup, and granulating into sugar beautifully.

EARLY ORANGE.—Of more vigorous growth, and but little later than the Amber. It is good for sugar and syrup, and on account of its unusually large yield, is the most profitable kind for stock feeding.

SUNFLOWER.

The Sunflower justly demands more attention than it has yet been accorded. Its uses are varied; the leaves are good for stock, the seed for poultry and the manufacture of oil, and the stalks and heads for fuel. It has also proved itself a powerful and valuable absorbent of miasma. It is hardy, and easily grown. If the large central head, which matures first, is cut off as soon as ripe, it will increase the size and yield of succeeding heads. Cultivate the same as Corn. The double varieties are cultivated as flowers. See Flower List.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN.—The largest and most productive variety.

TOBACCO.

It was at first thought that Tobacco could only be successfully grown in a semi-tropical climate, but the experience of late years has abundantly established the fact that the size of the plants, which diminish in cooler climates, can be compensated for in the increased number of plants to the acre, and that the quality is even superior to that raised in the south. It requires a rich, mellow soil, thoroughly pulverized, and, when possible, enriched with ashes. Sow the seed

thinly in beds, as early as they can well be prepared, transplanting when six inches high to rows four feet apart each way. Cultivate thoroughly.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF.—Hardy, and the best adapted to cool localities, and for general use.

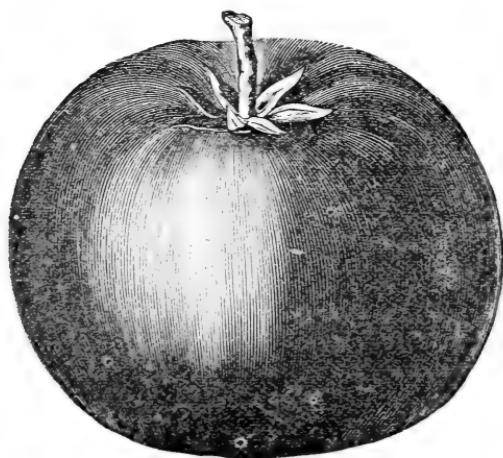
HAVANA.—Of fine texture and delicate flavor. Celebrated for its value in the manufacture of fine cigars.

TOMATO.

French, *Tomate*; German, *Leibsäpfel*; Spanish, *Tomate*.

Marked improvement has recently been made in the Tomato. Its value as a table vegetable can hardly be overestimated. Its healthfulness during the heat of summer, and especially for bilious temperaments, is well known, and a diet composed largely of Tomatoes, both raw and cooked, is a powerful aid in warding off the effects of malaria. The first step toward success, after obtaining good seed, is to produce strong, healthy plants. For early crop, sow as soon as desired in hotbeds. When two inches high transplant in the beds to four or five inches apart each way, to give the plants room, and make them bushy; always keeping them well aired. If they crowd each other before time to transplant, root prune by drawing a sharp knife deeply between the plants. When danger of frost is past, transplant to rich, loose soil, keeping well watered and cultivated. For later crop sow in cold frames or open ground, and transplant when four to six inches high. If possible, support the vines. Thus treated, they will continue in bearing much longer, and the fruit will be greatly improved.

ATLANTIC PRIZE, EXTRA EARLY.—A distinctly early variety, of good size and smooth surface. Many of the objections to the usual early kinds, such as under size, deep corrugations, and rough skin, are overcome in the Atlantic Prize.



Early Michigan.

EARLY MICHIGAN.—

An extremely smooth, perfectly shaped tomato; solid and without core. Vines large and vigorous. A heavy cropper and one of the earliest.

ACME.—Also early and popular. The fruit is smooth, handsome, solid, and of good quality. A good bearer. Color dark purplish red. A superior early market variety, and ripens evenly.

LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION.

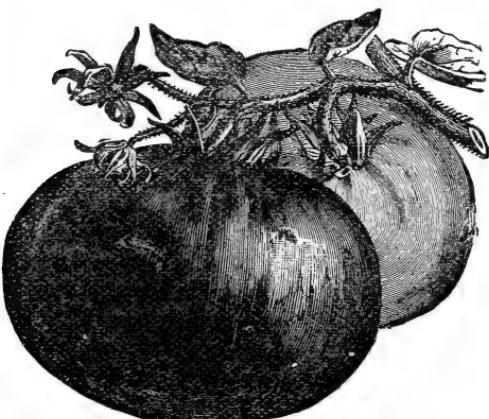
—One of the best medium early kinds; round, uniformly smooth; vines very productive; fruit deep scarlet, firm, and of excellent quality. Vines continue long in bearing.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE.—

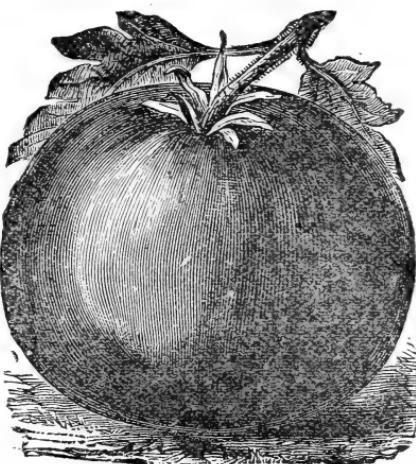
One of the best for general crop; vines vigorous, continuing in bearing all the season; fruit very large, uniformly smooth, firm, without hard core; ripens medium early; holds its size well till frost. Is very fleshy with few seeds.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY.—A distinct variety, uniformly large; color deep crimson, inclining to purple.

The vines, which are vigorous, continue to bear large, handsome fruit till the close of the season. It has but few seeds, and its handsomely grained flesh is of superior quality. It has few equals, either for the family or market garden.

PARAGON.—A large, smooth variety, ripening just after the Acme. Color deep scarlet. A prolific bearer, much prized by canners.**Trophy.**

have the objection of being coarse, without flavor, and having a hard core. The Ignotum is a very large kind, without these features. The vines and leaves are large, very productive, fruit the largest, smooth and solid. Color deep crimson, very showy.

DWARF CHAMPION.—Vines erect and vigorous; fruit of medium size, round, smooth, of excellent quality, very fleshy; approaching purple in color.**NEW STONE.**—A large tomato of good quality; round or apple shaped, and very uniform; deep red in color and exceedingly heavy.**GOLDEN QUEEN.**—Very handsome when prepared for the table; flesh rich and of superior quality.**Perfection.****TROPHY (Selected Stock).**—

We offer selected stock of this well-known, popular variety. It ripens just after the Perfection; vines vigorous, continuing in bearing till frost; fruit large, bright scarlet, firm, and of the best quality, either fresh for table use or for canning.

OPTIMUS.—A second early kind; uniform in size; color bright red; smooth and handsome. Our stock is the very best.**IGNOTUM.**—Many of the very large varieties of Tomato

RED PEAR-SHAPED.—A small, handsome, bright scarlet, pear-shaped variety; used for preserves and for curing as an imitation of figs.

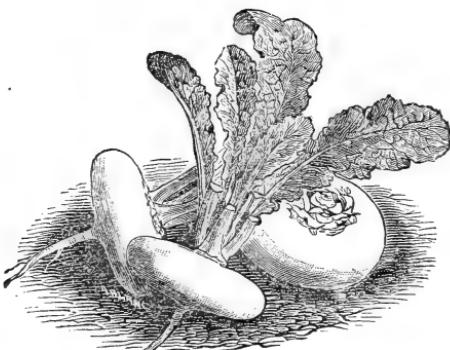
HUSK TOMATO, or GROUND CHERRY.—A small variety, the fruit of which is enveloped in a husk. Esteemed by many for preserving, and also eaten fresh from the vine.

TURNIP.

French, *Navet*; German, *Steckrube*; Spanish, *Nabo Comun*.

The Turnip is a nutritious, wholesome vegetable, of fine texture and delicate flavor, and easily affected by soil and cultivation. White-fleshed varieties are apt to deteriorate in quality if overgrown or left in the ground too long after maturing. The best results are obtained in rich, mellow soil, adding, if possible, a dressing of wood ashes. Rotted manure should be avoided, having a tendency to make turnips rough, wormy, and strong. They are hardy and may, in mild climates, be sown as soon after rain as the ground can be prepared, either broadcast or in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and half an inch deep, thinning to six inches apart in the drill. The Ruta Baga, which is extensively grown for feeding stock during winter, is sown later, in rows two or three feet apart, and thinned to ten inches in the row. Both Ruta Bagas and Turnips may be kept through the winter by storing in a cool, dry place, and covering with straw, or by burying in clean, dry sand. Our list includes the choicest varieties.

White-Fleshed Kinds.

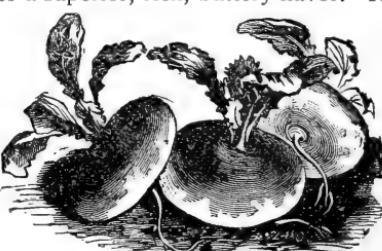


Early White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved. One of the best, either for the family, market garden, or field crop. It is of medium size, and produces a large crop. The flesh is firm, but tender, and of a superior, rich, buttery flavor. A good keeper.

EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP-LEAVED.—One of the best and most universally grown. Small, erect top, round-flat; purplish red above, white underneath; flesh firm, but very tender and sweet. Of quick growth, it is soon ready for the table, and keeps well.

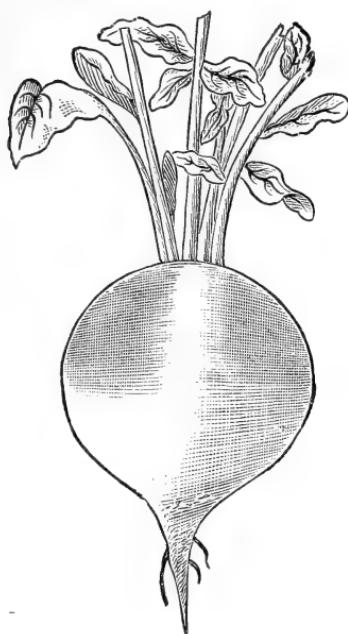
EXTRA EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN.—This variety is ready for the table sooner, after planting, than any other yet introduced. Top small, erect, strap-leaved, bulb a deep purple above, white underneath; flesh white, firm, and delicate. Remains tender and in condition for the table a long time.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH STRAP-LEAVED.—A leading white-fleshed variety, and one of the best, either for the family, market garden, or field crop. It is of medium size, and produces a large crop. The flesh is firm, but tender, and of a superior, rich, buttery flavor. A good keeper.



Early Purple, or Red Top Strap-Leaved.

WHITE EGG.—An oval or egg-shaped variety, growing much above-ground. It is pure white, smooth, and handsome; flesh tender and excellent. It is of rapid growth, and recommended for early fall planting.



Purple Top White Globe.
its large tops, which are excellent for greens.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.—A large, globe-shaped variety; purple above-ground; it is handsome and of excellent quality, and recommended both for the family garden and field crop.

LARGE WHITE FLAT NORFOLK.—A round-flat, white variety, usually attaining a very large size. Extensively grown for stock feeding. The leaves are also used for greens. It is hardy, and may remain in the ground all winter. Yields a very large crop.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—A pure white smooth-skinned Turnip, growing in good soil to a very large size; almost perfect globe-shaped; good for stock or table.

COW HORN, or LONG WHITE.—A distinct variety, having a long, slightly curved root, somewhat resembling a carrot. It is white, with a green tint near the top, growing partly aboveground; flesh tender, sweet, and of fine quality. Can be sown early for fall and winter use.

SEVEN TOP.—A variety cultivated for its large tops, which are excellent for greens. Much used in the South.

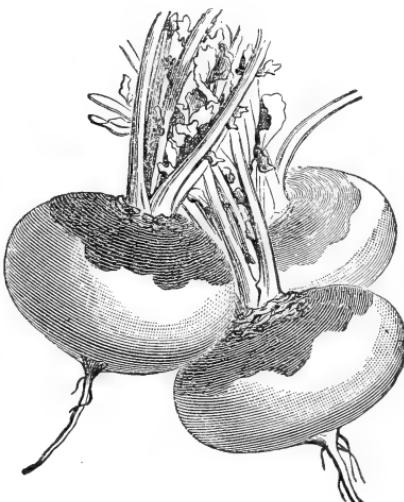
Yellow-Fleshed Varieties.

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—Round, medium size, light yellow; stained with purple on top. Produces a large crop; is hardy and keeps well; flesh very firm, but tender and sweet.

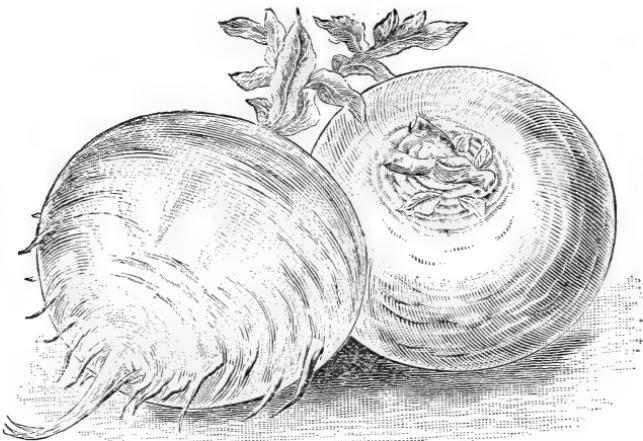
EARLY YELLOW PURPLE-TOP.—A handsome yellow-fleshed kind; ready for the table very early; light purple above, yellow underneath; round flat, flesh fine grained, tender, and sweet.

ORANGE JELLY, or ROBERT-SON'S GOLDEN BALL.—One of the best yellow-fleshed kinds; not large; rather globe-shaped; flesh fine grained, firm, sweet, and of superior flavor. Keeps well all winter.

YELLOW, or AMBER GLOBE.—Large, rather globe-shaped; yellow, tinted with green on top, flesh sweet, and of good quality. It is hardy; produces a large crop, and keeps well. Good, both for the table and field crop.



Early Yellow Purple-Top.



Yellow, or Amber-Globe.

Ruta Bagas, or Swedes.

Ruta Bagas are larger and coarser in flesh than Turnips, but yield more weight per acre, and are richer and more nutritious, and for these reasons preferred for stock feeding, for which they are very profitable. They are also used on the table. They yield best in a rich, strong soil.

PURPLE-TOP SWEDE, or YELLOW RUTA BAGA.—A large variety, growing much aboveground; is hardy, and should be sown as early as the ground can be prepared; ashy purple on top, yellow underneath. A large cropper and good keeper.

MONARCH.—This is a tankard-shaped sort; color purplish-crimson aboveground, yellow below. The flesh is of a rich yellow, fine grained, and of the best quality. The roots grow much aboveground, making them easier to harvest than most globe-shaped varieties.



Yellow Purple-Top Ruta Baga.

CHAMPION PURPLE-TOP YELLOW RUTA BAGA.—An improved variety of the Yellow Purple-Top; oval in form; very large, hardy and productive; flesh deep yellow, sweet, and nutritious. Keeps well. One of the best.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE-TOP YELLOW RUTA BAGA.—A variety closely resembling the Champion, grows to a very large size, and is of excellent quality; flesh very firm. Easily kept all winter.

LAING'S YELLOW PURPLE-TOP RUTA BAGA.—Grows large; quite early; good keeper; strap-leaved, good for table or stock.

BANGHOLM YELLOW RUTA BAGA.—A smooth, handsome, large variety, introduced from England, where it is much prized for its many good qualities. Superior for stock, and, on account of its flesh, better for the table than some others.

SWEET RUSSIAN, or WHITE RUTA BAGA.—The only white-fleshed Ruta Baga in general cultivation; is hardy, easily grown, large, and yields as heavy a crop as the best yellow kinds; flesh fine-grained and solid, but tender, and well flavored; good for stock, and desirable for the table.

Aromatic, Medicinal, Sweet and Pot Herbs.

NO GARDEN is complete without having some space devoted to Sweet, Medicinal, and Pot Herbs. Every housewife frequently finds this department indispensable. They can be used both fresh from the bed in summer, and dry from the storeroom in winter. Most kinds here given are of easy cultivation. Sow early in well-prepared, rich soil, keeping thoroughly cultivated and watered. For winter use, gather the tender boughs when first in bloom, drying in an airy place in the shade. As soon as sufficiently dry, pack in boxes, being careful to exclude all dampness and air. Some kinds lose their strength and aroma so rapidly that the only way to preserve them is to pulverize them as soon as dry, pack closely in bottles, and cork tightly.

ANISE—*Pimpinella Anisum*.—For garnishing and seasoning. The seeds are also used medicinally. They have a powerful aroma, are tonic, and frequently beneficial in cases of colic and dyspepsia. Annual.

BALM—*Melissa officinalis*.—A fragrant, lemon-scented herb, used for making Balm tea or Balm wine. It is easily grown from the seed, or multiplied by dividing the roots. The tea is a febrifuge, possessing considerable virtue, and the wine excellent to allay thirst. Hardy perennial.

BASIL, SWEET—*Ocimum Basilicum*.—The leaves and top shoots are used for seasoning soups, stews, and sauces. Hardy annual.

CARAWAY—*Carum Carui*.—Cultivated for the seed, which is used extensively in cakes and confectionery. Hardy perennial.

CARAWAY.—For flavoring. We keep constantly on hand a large stock of well-preserved seed for the use of Druggists, Bakers and Confectioners.

CATNIP—*Nepeta Cataria*.—A mild Nervine. As a tea, it is excellent for children. For winter use, remove the plant by the root, and dry as other herbs. Hardy perennial.

CORIANDER—*Coriandrum Sativum*.—The seed, which has a pleasant and powerful aroma, is used medicinally, in confectionery, and for flavoring liquors. The leaves are used for garnishing. Care should be taken to harvest the seed when perfectly dry, and not to bruise the leaves or break the stems more than is necessary, as the sap imparts a disagreeable odor which injures the quality of the seed. Hardy annual.

DANDELION—*Taraxacum dens-leonis*.—A hardy perennial, much esteemed as early greens, and when blanched, as a salad. It will withstand considerable frost, and should be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. A valuable plant for early greens and salads, deserving more general cultivation.

DILL—*Anethum Graveolens*.—A hardy annual, the seeds of which are aromatic, warm, and pungent, and are used medicinally in cases of colic, and to correct flatulence. They are also used to flavor soups and stews, and in pickles. The leaves possess similar qualities, and can be used in the same manner as the seeds.

FENNEL, SWEET—*Foeniculum vulgare*.—The leaves are used for ornament, also much esteemed for flavoring fish sauces. The seeds have an agreeable aroma, and are used in confectionery, for flavoring and medicinally. Hardy annual.

HYSSOP—*Hyssopus officinalis*.—The leaves and flowers are the parts used, and have a warm, aromatic, pungent taste. Medicinally it is a tonic and expectorant, acting on the bronchial tubes, and is beneficial in cases of asthma and catarrh. A hardy perennial, maturing best in a dry, sandy soil. The Hyssop of Scripture is supposed to be a species of the caper.

LAVENDER—*Lavendula vera*.—So called from its extensive use by the Romans in the bath. It is cultivated for the powerful and delicious fragrance of its flowers, which should be gathered when in full bloom, dried quickly, and carefully protected from the air and moisture. Hardy perennial.



Sweet Marjoram.

MARJORAM, SWEET—*Origanum Marjorana*.—A perennial in warm climates, but unable to withstand severe winters. The young shoots and leaves are peculiarly aromatic, and are used for flavoring, either fresh from the garden, or dried.

ROSEMARY—*Rosmarinus Officinalis*.—The leaves have a pungent odor and warm, aromatic, bitter taste. The dry leaves lose strength rapidly. Hardy perennial.

RUE—*Ruta graveolens*.—A stimulant in medicine, but, on account of its powerful acrid effect, should be used with great care. The plant should not be allowed to run to seed, or the young shoots should be cut before the seed matures, or they lose their strength. Hardy perennial.



Summer Savory.

SAGE—*Salvia officinalis*.—Sage is used, almost universally, as a condiment for relishes and flavoring. Used medicinally, it is diuretic in effect, producing gentle perspiration. It is a hardy perennial, that should have rich soil and thorough cultivation. Cut the young shoots just before blooming, dry quickly in the shade, and store carefully, or pulverize and bottle.



Sage.

SAVORY, SUMMER—*Satureja Hortensis*.—Cultivated for the young shoots, which are dried and used for flavoring soups, dressings, and meats. It is a hardy annual, and may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared.



Thyme.

SORREL—*Rumex acetosa*.—A hardy perennial plant, much prized by the French. It has a sour taste, and is used as a salad, and by some in soups and sauces. Can be propagated by dividing the roots. To secure a good growth of leaves, cut out the flower stalks as they appear.

THYME—*Thymus vulgaris*.—A hardy perennial, a warm, pungent, and very aromatic plant, much used for flavoring soups, dressings, etc. It is also a nervine, and tea made from the leaves is used with good effect in cases of nervous headache. It can be used either fresh or dried. Plant as soon as the ground can be prepared.

Clover and Grass Seeds.

As the country becomes settled and lands that have been used for grazing only are inclosed and devoted to agriculture or the growing of fruits, the question of economically raising and fattening stock for market becomes a most important one. To solve the problem, the farmers are fast turning their attention to the raising of grass and clover. The region over which our business extends is so vast, and the soil and climate so varied, that no directions can be given suited to all. Our facilities for supplying all kinds of grass and clover seed are unsurpassed. Our stock, of the kinds most in demand, is especially heavy. The great care we take to supply the best quality at moderate prices, has resulted in a rapidly increasing business from year to year. Fully appreciating the growing importance of this branch of husbandry, we are constantly adding to our facilities to meet every requirement of our largely increasing trade.

ALFALFA—*Medicago sativa*.—Alfalfa, also known as Lucerne and Chili Clover, is one of the most valuable forage plants, yielding a prodigious amount of feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock, and is very nutritious. It should be cut just before coming into bloom. The hay is especially valuable for dairy cows. As soon as cut, it immediately commences to grow; and during the hottest and driest weather, when other grasses are parched and withered, it remains fresh and green, and grows as rapidly as ever. On the low lands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers it is not an unusual thing to harvest five or six crops of hay from the same field, in one season, without irrigation, and the same result is obtained on high, dry lands where irrigation is resorted to. Notwithstanding its great yield, it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves it, making barren land fertile and productive. It will not succeed on hard, clayey soils. It sends

down a strong taproot, and soils suited to this peculiarity of the plant are best adapted to its complete success. Its roots, in seeking moisture, penetrate to incredible depths. It should not be sown where water stands near the surface. Where the taproots can reach moisture, if a good stand be obtained, even though the surface remains dry, a luxuriant growth will be sustained. When well set it will endure severe winters, and has proved itself a valuable and



Alfalfa.

profitable crop in every State in the Union. Experience has demonstrated that in most soils reseeding should be resorted to at intervals of about six years, and in many districts in the cattle region of the Southwest, fresh seeding every year has proved profitable. Prepare the land by deep plowing and thorough harrowing. Sow from twenty to thirty pounds of seed to the acre, and harrow or brush it in well. Seeding thick will produce fine stalks—a desirable feature, either in hay or pasture. The seed should be sown in spring, after danger from freezing the young plants is over, or in the fall, early enough to give it a good stand before frost.



Red Clover.

RED CLOVER—*Trifolium pratense*.—The standard Clover for all purposes, either pasture, hay or for improving and enriching the soil. It is hardy, and may be sown at any time when the ground is in condition to receive the seed. It succeeds well on any good soil, and thin, light lands are made fertile and rich by allowing them to remain seeded to it for a number of years. It yields the heaviest crop of any Clover, except Alfalfa, and makes superior hay—especially if mixed with Timothy—either for dairy cows or general use. Sow from twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, being careful to get it evenly distributed over the ground.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER—*Trifolium pratense*.—Similar to Red Clover, but coarser and taller, and considered of more value for reclaiming and enriching waste lands, as it sustains itself, and succeeds sometimes when Red Clover fails. Sow from twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, in time to get the benefit of ample moisture.

CRIMSON or SCARLET CLOVER—*Trifolium Incarnatum*.—This is a newer variety of *Trifolium*, highly commended for pasture, hay, and fertilizing purposes. It is a thrifty annual, growing from twenty to thirty inches high, and has a beautiful crimson bloom of from two to three inches in length. It germinates quickly, grows rapidly, and stools abundantly. It is said to be of so rank a growth that it will make a heavy crop on land too poor to give common clover a decent stand. In California and the Southern States it should be sown in the early fall, pastured in the winter, and cut for hay the following May. After working the ground thoroughly to a good depth, sow from twelve to fifteen pounds to the acre, and harrow in with a light harrow. Cut for hay when in full bloom.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—*Trifolium repens*.—A small variety, having a white blossom. It is of a vining nature, spreading rapidly, and will soon cover bare spots if the stand be uneven. It does not attain sufficient height to be profitable for hay, but is superior for pasture, either for cattle or sheep, and unsurpassed for the production of honey. It also makes a beautiful lawn, mixed with Blue Grass. When sown alone, use eight to ten pounds per acre. Harrow the soil until it is very fine before sowing.



White Clover.

ALSIKE, or SWEDISH CLOVER—*Trifolium hybridum*.—A comparatively new and perfectly hardy variety, which is rapidly growing in popular favor. It yields large crops of excellent hay, and, under favorable conditions, may be cut several times during the season. It is also valuable for bees. It is well calculated to resist both drought and excessive moisture. It is perennial, and produces a mass of long, fibrous roots, which hold the soil, making it useful for permanent pasture on hill-sides which are liable to wash. When used alone, sow from six to eight pounds per acre.

ESPERSETTE CLOVER, or SAINFOIN—*Onobrychis Sativa*.—A hardy variety, the flower stalks of which grow from two and one-half to three feet high. It is perennial, and yields a heavy crop, having some of the characteristics of Alfalfa, and possessing about the same nutritive value. Its roots penetrate to a great depth, enabling it to endure considerable heat and drought. It is not injuriously affected by severe frosts. It is excellent for pasture, remaining green till late in fall, and makes a rapid growth early in spring, affording late and early pasture, a very desirable feature. It yields a large crop of superior hay, which is easily cured, and highly relished by stock. The seeds are large, and to secure a fine growth it should be sown thick. Forty to fifty pounds to the acre is not too much.

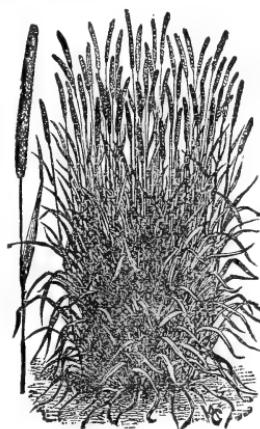
JAPAN CLOVER—*Lespedeza Striata*.—Grows about a foot high; cannot be recommended except for southern localities, where it will thrive on poor soil, and in dry seasons. Perennial.

TIMOTHY—*Phleum pratense*.—Timothy is indigenous in North America, and takes its name from Timothy Hanson, who first introduced it into England. It is nutritious, and relished by all

herbivorous animals, either as pasture or hay. In moist soils it affords excellent pasture in the fall after the hay has been harvested. It should be cut just before or immediately on coming into bloom, as it loses much of its strength and flavor, and becomes hard and strawy, if allowed to ripen. It is perennial, sods readily on any good soil, and does not fail even on clayey lands when well prepared. It yields a moderately heavy crop of hay that should be well cured to prevent molding, and salted as it is mowed or stacked. To secure a good stand, fifteen to twenty pounds should be sown to the acre.



Orchard Grass.



Timothy.

ORCHARD GRASS—*Dactylis glomerata*.—Also known as Cock's Foot. A tall grass, having large glossy blades. It is justly becoming more popular, as it is one of the best forage grasses known, on account of its rapid growth, being ready for grazing ten to fifteen days earlier than most other kinds, and where the ground is kept moist, continues to grow vigorously as fast as eaten

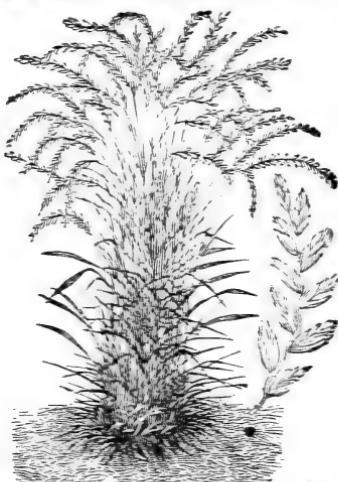
off till late in fall, and in warm localities all winter. It yields a heavy crop of hay, and succeeds well in open timber lands. If intended for hay only, it is usually mixed with Clover, as they both bloom at the same time, and can be cut when at their best. It is perennial, and has a tendency to grow in tufts, and should be sown thick. It succeeds on any good soil, and requires thirty to forty pounds per acre to secure the best results.



Red Top.

RED TOP—*Agrostis vulgaris*.—Also known in some sections as Herd's Grass, and by some as English Grass, and Rhode Island Bent Grass. It is perennial, and the best yield is obtained on wet and even marshy land. The blades and stalks are fine, and generally preferred for grazing, but where a good stand is secured, it affords a profitable hay crop. The seed is fine and light, and care should be taken to get it sown evenly. The proper quantity is thirty pounds per acre.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—*Poa pratensis*.—One of the best grasses for permanent pasture, furnishing a constant supply of the most nutritious feed during the greater part of the year. It is perennial, and in warm localities, where the ground is kept moist, and it is pastured or frequently cut, to prevent the seed from ripening, will continue to grow luxuriantly the entire year. It is also incomparably the best grass known for lawns and parks, and where covered with fine manure every fall, watered well and evenly, and cut frequently, will furnish a handsome, velvety lawn for years, requiring no resowing. For pasture, sow forty to fifty pounds to the acre, but to secure a fine lawn, much heavier seeding is required, and not less than eighty pounds should be sown.



Perennial Rye Grass.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

—*Lolium perenne*.—A strong-growing, hardy perennial grass, noted for its nutritive qualities. It is equally valuable both for grazing and hay, and will succeed on any good, tillable land, if well prepared. It is easily cured, and kept either in the mow or stack. Also makes a fine lawn, and for large grounds and parks is very successful. Does not require the close care that Blue Grass does,

and will flourish better under trees or in shady locations. For field crop sow forty to fifty pounds to the acre, and if used for lawns, not less than seventy-five pounds.

AUSTRALIAN RYE GRASS.—We consider this identical with the English Perennial Rye Grass, as we can find no evidence of an indigenous variety in Australia, and refer to the description of and treatment recommended for the English Perennial Rye.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—*Lolium Italicum*.—A perennial variety, extensively grown in many parts of Europe. One of its chief points of merit is its rapidity of growth. Where the seasons are short, either from limited rains or long, severe winters, this variety is found valuable. Though a distinct variety, its qualities are similar to the English Perennial, and will succeed on the same soils. From forty to fifty pounds per acre should be sown.

MESQUITE—*Holcus Lanatus*.—A variety native in Western Texas. It is much used by lumbermen along the northern coast of California and Oregon, and on Puget Sound, and will no doubt be found valuable in other sections when introduced. It is peculiarly strong and nutritious, and oxen will render more service and remain in better condition if pastured on it than on any other. It is usually sown on virgin soil, without cultivation, after the timber is removed and the ground burned over. It will grow on any loose soil. The seed is light and chaffy, and care must be taken in sowing, the best time being just before rain. Use about thirty-five to forty pounds per acre.

MILLET, COMMON or GOLDEN—*Panicum miliaceum*.—A variety growing from three to four feet high, having rather broad blades and strong stalks. It supplies a valuable hay crop, and affords excellent pasturage. The seed is also extensively sold in the market and used with mixed bird-seed. It should have rich, mellow soil, well prepared. For a seed crop sow fifteen pounds per acre; for hay and pasture use thirty pounds. Annual.

MILLET, GERMAN—*Panicum Germanicum var.*.—An improved variety, yielding a larger crop of seed than the Common Millet. It is also taller than the common, and yields a heavier crop of hay. The grains of seeds are larger and of a deeper orange yellow. For a crop of seed sow from twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, and for hay from twenty-five to thirty pounds. Annual.

EVERGREEN MILLET, or JOHNSON GRASS—*Sorghum halapense*.—A perennial of luxuriant growth. It has strong roots, that penetrate to considerable depth, enabling it to withstand drought well. It belongs to the Sorghum family, and is sweet and nutritious, and much relished by stock. If the soil is well prepared, thirty pounds per acre will secure a good stand.

HUNGARIAN GRASS—*Panicum Germanicum*.—A valuable species of dwarf Millet. It is an annual, and must be sown every year. It is finer than the Common and German Millets, but produces a closer stand, and yields as much per acre as the taller varieties. The hay, being finer, is preferred by stock and there is less waste in feeding. It will yield well on any light, loose soil, and requires less moisture to mature a profitable crop than most other leading grasses. Twenty-five to thirty pounds per acre will secure a good stand.

SAINFOIN.—See *Espersette Clover*.



Brome Grass.

MEADOW FESCUE, or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS—*Festuca Pratensis*.—A perennial variety, growing from three to four feet high. It roots deep, and on this account resists drought better than most grasses. It is extensively grown in England and on the Continent. It succeeds in any ordinary soil, and well repays the labor of deep plowing and thorough harrowing in preparing the land. It yields a heavy crop of superior hay, and is one of the best kinds for pasture, as it comes early and remains green until late. It is valuable to mix with other kinds, as it sometimes succeeds where others fail. Use thirty pounds per acre when sown alone.

HARD FESCUE—*Festuca Duriuscula*.—A fine, rather dwarf-growing variety, justly noted for its drought-resisting qualities. It is prized by some for lawns, and is especially valuable as a pasture for sheep, as it succeeds well sown on uncultivated land where the soil is loose. Sow thirty pounds per acre.

BROME GRASS—*Bromus inermis*.

—A variety coming from Hungary and the northern provinces of Turkey. It is nutritious, and yields a heavy crop, and in these respects is said to be not inferior to Alfalfa. It comes highly recommended as a variety that will mature a good crop with an astonishingly small amount of moisture, succeeding where most other kinds fail. We deem it worthy a thorough trial by farmers and stock raisers, on virgin soil and in dry sections. Thirty pounds per acre should be sown.

SPURRY—*Spergula arvensis*.

—An old-fashioned annual forage plant which is coming again into popular favor, on account of both its sterling forage qualities and its thrifty growth on light, sandy, and other poor lands. The seed is fine; when germinated it speedily takes good hold of the soil. Sown in March it is in good condition for pasture in four or five weeks. Sow fifteen pounds to the acre.



Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass.

FINE-LEAVED FESCUE—*Festuca tenuisolia*.—One of the best of all grasses for sheep, and should be used in all mixtures for permanent pasture. It is still finer than the Hard Fescue, and, like it, succeeds on virgin soil. Sow thirty pounds per acre, if possible, just before rain.

SWEET VERNAL TRUE PERENNIAL—*Anthoxanthum odoratum*.—A fine perennial grass, growing well on any ordinary soil, requiring but little moisture. It does not yield a large amount of feed, but comes early, and is noted for its sweet odor, especially when drying. It should form a part of all mixtures for pastures, and particularly for lawns and parks, on account of its fragrance. When sown alone, use fifteen to twenty pounds per acre.

SWEET VERNAL—*Anthoxanthum odoratum*.—An annual, very similar to the True Perennial, but not maturing as early. It is also fragrant, and makes an excellent pasture for sheep, sown early on virgin soil. Twenty pounds per acre should be sown.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL—*Cynosurus cristatus*.—One of the best of grasses for dry lands. It has fine foliage, and bears the scythe or close grazing well. Is good in mixtures for lawns and permanent pastures. Sow twenty-five pounds of seed per acre, when used alone.

BERMUDA GRASS—*Cynodon dactylon*.—Suitable only for climates where the winters are not below the freezing point. Particularly adapted to the southern States, as it stands the hottest and dryest season, and is very valuable for stock, being exceedingly nutritious, and for summer pasture is very valuable. Sow eight to ten pounds per acre on well-prepared land; rolling in is all that is necessary to make a sufficient covering. It is slow to germinate, requiring at least thirty days under favorable circumstances.

TALL OAT GRASS—*Avena elatior*.—Valuable in mixtures for permanent pastures in dry, gravelly soil. It is perennial, and will readily form a permanent sod with little moisture. Sow thirty or forty pounds per acre when used alone.

LAWN GRASS.—Nothing adds a greater air of refinement to a home than a handsome, well-kept lawn. It not only increases its value financially, but renders it doubly valuable in the higher sense of enjoyment, and is within the reach of all who have the ground to devote to it. The cost need not deter any, if leisure hours are devoted to its care. The directions we give to secure a good lawn, when using Extra and Fancy Clean Kentucky Blue Grass, will be equally successful when mixtures are sown. Cut with a lawn-mower frequently, and water thoroughly and evenly immediately after mowing. This will make it fine and velvety. This mixture includes fine perennial varieties in proper proportions to secure a close and permanent sod. Fifty to sixty pounds of seed should be sown to the acre, or one and a-half pounds to a plat of ground twenty feet square.

MIXTURE FOR DRY LANDS.—Our mixture for permanent pasture is composed of a variety of grasses, selected especially for their ability to survive drought, poor soil, close feeding and for their nutritive and lasting qualities. We recommend it as the best mixture to be had for the use for which it is designed. Fifty pounds to the acre.

Fruit Tree Seeds.

THE following do not produce the same varieties from seed, but the seedlings are used as stocks on which to graft or bud all our approved varieties.

APPLE.—Apple seeds may be planted in fall, winter or spring. If not planted till spring, the seed should be kept moist during winter. Select deep, rich, moist soil, and sow thickly in rows two feet apart. Keep free from weeds.

CHERRY, MAZZARD.—This produces the stock commonly used for standard trees. Should be planted in the fall, as the seed does not keep well during winter. A loose, deep, sandy loam is the best for growing Cherry stocks. Budding is usually more successful for Cherries than grafting.

CHERRY, MAHALEB.—Used as a stock for dwarfing trees; cultivate the same as Mazzard.

PEAR.—Plant the same as apple seed; but for growing pear stocks the ground should always be deep, rich and moist, and the young plants should be cultivated often, to insure a rapid growth the first season, as upon this depends their value for stocks. They are budded and grafted the same as apples.

PLUM.—Culture the same as for Cherry. The stocks are budded or grafted with improved varieties.

QUINCE.—Culture same as for Apple. The Quince is usually grown from cuttings, but is sometimes grown from seed for stocks for dwarfing the Pear and Apple.

Forest and Ornamental Tree and Hedge Seeds.

FOREST-TREE and Hedge Culture justly deserves a more prominent place in the intelligent effort of the farmer than has yet been accorded it. Many are apt to view the benefit as being so remote as to not justify the present outlay, overlooking the immediate and greatly increased value of their land, which, after all, is their real wealth and stability. All kinds of trees succeed well on land too hilly and stony to till, if it be loose, and the underlying rock open and seamy. The roots penetrate the crevices, and thus obtain moisture till late in summer. We give below a list of those which, after years of test, have proved themselves the most rapid growers, best adapted to soil and climate, and in all respects most valuable. Most tree seeds should be planted in the fall, or very early in spring, to give them the benefit of ample moisture. Give plenty of room in the row and cultivate deeply, to give depth and strength to the roots. Transplant when the young trees are one to two years old.

BLACK, or YELLOW LOCUST—*Robinia pseudacacia*.—The Locust, by many years of trial, has been found to adapt itself to the soil and climate of the Pacific Coast with remarkable facility. If the soil be deep, it will flourish in the driest localities without irrigation. It grows rapidly; its wood resists decay equal to that of any known variety, and for general use, and particularly where this quality is required, it is invaluable. It has also great merit as an ornamental and shade tree, on account of its clean, handsome foliage, and pendent clusters of beautiful white flowers, of exquisite fragrance.

HONEY LOCUST—*Gleditschia triacanthos*.—The Honey Locust, armed with its enormous thorns, forms a hedge impenetrable by man or beast. It is hardy, succeeding often where the winters are too cold for the Osage Orange. Pour *boiling* water on the seeds, take out those which swell, and repeat the

process until all have swelled. If planted without this treatment they often lie in the ground for years before germinating.

BOX ELDER—*Negundium Americanum*.—Also known as the Ash-leaved Maple. A very rapid-growing shade and timber tree. Perhaps there is no other tree that grows in the temperate zone which will make fuel as fast as this. It should be more generally planted for this purpose, and will be found to be more profitable than the Blue Gum. Sow early in the spring, in beds or drills, and transplant, after one season's growth, to where the trees are to remain.

BLUE GUM—*Eucalyptus globulus*.—Too well known on the Pacific Coast to need description. The young trees are best grown in boxes, about three inches deep, which should be filled nearly full of fine sandy loam. Press down smooth with a piece of board, then scatter the seed thinly and evenly over the surface, cover with about an eighth of an inch of sandy soil; place the boxes in a warm, moist, shady place. The seeds germinate in about two weeks. When the young plants are two or three inches high, they may gradually be exposed to the sun, to harden, and when they have attained a growth of six inches, they should be transplanted to their permanent places, care being taken not to expose the roots to the sun and wind. The Blue Gum is tender, rather difficult to transplant, and will not withstand severe frost when young.

RED GUM—*Eucalyptus rostrata*.—A much more hardy variety than the Blue Gum, and for that reason is preferable in the colder parts of the country. It grows nearly as rapidly as the Blue Gum, the wood being finer-grained and more elastic. It is more valuable for manufacturing purposes than the Blue Gum, the culture being the same.

OSAGE ORANGE—*Maclura aurantiaca*.—Extensively used as a hedge plant, and is one of the best known for this purpose; it is hardy, grows rapidly and bears pruning well. The seed is rather hard to germinate. The best way is to soak in warm water for a day or two, after which pour off the water and mix thoroughly with about four times its weight of sandy soil. Keep in a warm place until the seeds begin to sprout, which will be in about a week, when they should be planted in well-prepared soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. It is necessary to keep them free from weeds. Further treatment same as for Honey Locust.

ITALIAN CYPRESS—*Cypressus Italicum*.—The Italian Cypress is more stately than the Monterey Cypress, the branches are more erect and compact, and it attains a greater height. In shape it is not unlike the Lombardy Poplar. The needles are fine, dense and very dark green in color.

MONTEREY PINE—*Pinus insignis*.—One of the most beautiful and ornamental of the Pine family. It does not attain sufficient size to be profitable for forest culture, but is very desirable for ornamenting parks and pleasure-grounds. The foliage presents a bright, clean appearance, the branches are graceful, and the form of the tree, as a whole, symmetrical.

MONTEREY CYPRESS—*Cypressus macrocarpa*.—The Monterey Cypress has proved itself one of the most useful, handsome and easily grown of all ornamental evergreen trees. Its merits are abundantly established by more than a hundred years of test around the old Missions of California. Its branches extend at right angles to the body, with a slight tendency to droop, turning up at the extremity, the general form being conical. It yields readily, without injury to its growth, to the most severe pruning, and can be trained into hedges of any desired shape, and into many graceful and fantastic forms to suit the taste. It succeeds well without irrigation, on any deep soil, or where it gets the benefit of the moist sea breeze.

FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT.

General Directions for Culture.

FLOWERS usually succeed best in a sandy loam, made rich with well-rotted manure, which should be made fine and thoroughly mixed with the soil. A soil thus prepared will remain moist and loose, so that flower seeds, which are generally small and delicate, will germinate and grow with vigor.

The mistake is often made of working the soil when too wet, so that in drying it bakes and cracks. The soil should always be dry enough to work up mellow, and crumble when struck with a spade.

If fine seed is to be planted, make the surface even with a piece of board; sow the seeds, and then carefully sift a little dirt over them, after which water with a watering-pot having a fine rose. Shade from the hot sun, until well up. Larger seeds should be planted deeper. A hotbed or cold-frame is very convenient to start seeds in, as the temperature and moisture can be so regulated as to make their germination and rapid growth more certain. Most seeds do well if sown in boxes in a sunny window in the house.

Plants are usually ready to be transplanted when they have made a growth of two inches. It is a very common mistake to let them stand so close together as to crowd each other, and thus lose much of their beauty. Give each plant plenty of room, according to its habit of growth.

All plants, and especially annuals, exhaust themselves in maturing seed; consequently, to insure the health of the plant, and concentrate its full vigor in the continued production of an abundance of the finest blossoms, the flowers should all be taken from the stem when in full bloom, or at least as soon as the petals begin to wither or fall.

Many annuals, in warm climates, or when taken in, or protected during winter, become perennial, with, however, but short lives.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF CHOICE FLOWERS,

WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Embracing Annuals, Biennials, Perennials, Climbers and Everlastings.

All Flower Seeds sent free by mail on receipt of the price placed opposite each variety.

The figures at the right opposite each variety denote the price in cents per packet.



Abronia.

ABUTILON (*Flowering Maple*).

One of the best perennial flowering plants for the greenhouse and conservatory, and thrives outdoors in warm climates. The drooping bell-shaped flowers are crimson, yellow and white, or striped and veined with different colors. If sown early will bloom the first season.

FINE MIXED HYBRIDS.—All colors 25c

ACROCLINIUM (*Everlasting Flower*).

Elegant Annual everlastings, producing beautiful daisy-like flowers, resembling the Rhodanthe. Fine for winter bouquets. Gather when partially opened, and dry in the shade. Height ten to fifteen inches.

NEW DOUBLE ROSE.—Very fine 10

ALBUM.—Pure white 5

ROSEUM.—Light rose 5

MIXED.—All colors 5



Abutilon.

ADONIS.

An easily cultivated, hardy annual, sometimes called Pheasant's Eye, having handsome leaves and deep red flowers. The graceful foliage and bright flowers produce a fine effect. Height ten to fifteen inches.

DARK BLOOD RED. 5

AGERATUM.

Valuable and well-known plant. Fine for bouquets and useful for beds, borders, and pot plants. The flowers are graceful tufts of fine petals that remain fresh a long time after being cut. The plant blooms all summer, and if protected or potted, and taken indoors, will continue to bloom all winter. Thrives well during our long, dry California summers. Half-hardy annual; six to eighteen inches high.



Ageratum.

MEXICANUM. —Light blue	5
TOM THUMB. —Dwarf blue. New and beautiful	10
WHITE. —Dwarf	10
FINE MIXED. —All colors	5



Agrostemma.

Strikingly beautiful for beds, ribbons, and borders. Its graceful pink-like flowers remain fresh a long time after being cut, and are very handsome in bouquets. Thrives in any good soil.

CORONARIA — <i>Rose Campion</i> .—Perennial	5
CÆLI ROSA — <i>Rose of Heaven</i> .—Annual	5

AGROSTIS (*Ornamental Grass*).

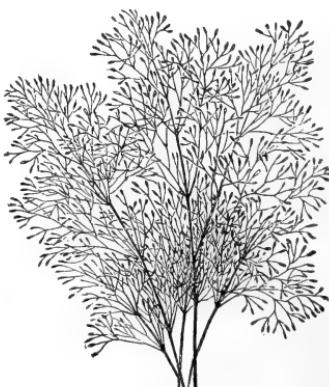
A hardy annual ornamental grass, delicate and graceful; very beautiful and effective when mixed with everlasting flowers in winter bouquets. Fifteen to eighteen inches high.

NEBULOSA. —One of the most grace- ful	10
PULCHELLA. —Very fine and deli- cate	10

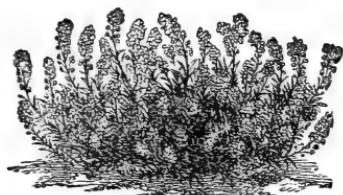
ALONSOA.

A half-hardy annual, producing a profusion of exceedingly brilliant crimson and scarlet flowers. In warm localities it will bloom in open ground all summer, and, if removed indoors, will continue to bloom throughout the winter.

FINE MIXED , all shades	5
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Agrostis.



Sweet Alyssum.

ALYSSUM.

The Alyssums are well-known hardy plants of easy cultivation, effective in beds, and especially fine for borders and edgings. The White Sweet Alyssum possesses a delicate, agreeable fragrance, and is very popular for bouquets. They are all free bloomers, especially if the flowers are removed before they begin to fade. If taken in, or protected, they will bloom all winter.

MARITIMUM.—White Sweet, annual 5

SAXATILE—*Golden Alyssum*.—Perennial 5

AMARANTHUS.

Graceful, easily grown, ornamental foliage plants, for the flower garden or conservatory. The colors are brighter if planted in not too rich soil. Half-hardy annuals. Very handsome and effective contrasted with other ornamental foliage plants.

MELANCHOLICUS RUBER.—Dwarf, red foliage 5

CAUDATUS—*Love Lies Bleeding*.—Drooping flowers 5

CRUENTUS—*Prince's Feather*.—Erect flowers 5

TRI-COLOR—*Joseph's Coat*.—Beautifully variegated, foliage scarlet, yellow and green 5



Amaranthus.

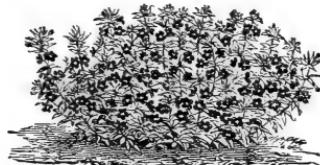
AMMOBIUM.

One of the hardiest everlastings. The flowers are not large, but beautiful in form, and pure white; very desirable for winter bouquets. An easily grown annual 5

AMPELOPSIS.—See *Virginia Creeper*.

ANAGALLIS.

Hardy perennial, ornamental, trailing plants, blooming all season. Fine for bedding purposes; also very desirable for the conservatory or greenhouse when cultivated in pots or vases.



Anagallis.



Argemone.

FINE MIXED.—All colors 10c

ANTIRRHINUM.—See *Snap-Dragon*.

AQUILEGIA.—See *Columbine*.

ARGEMONE.

Showy, free-flowering border plants, known also as

Mexican Poppy, bearing prickly leaves and large, poppy-like flowers. Easily grown. Hardy annuals.

FINE MIXED.—All colors 5

ARISTOLOCHIA.

A rapid-growing and most attractive climber, with curious horn-shaped flowers, resembling a syphon, which characteristic has also given it the name of Dutchman's Pipe, by which it is commonly known. Very effective when trained against a house or piazza, or for covering an arbor. Hardy perennial . 10

ASPERULA.

A dwarf hardy annual, bearing a profusion of delicate, lavender colored flowers. Fragrant and desirable for bouquets. Fine for borders . . 5



Aster—Truffaut's Peony Flowered Perfection.

Choice mixed 15

NEW ROSE.—Ten finest varieties, mixed 10

DWARF BOUQUET.—Grows a mass of choice flowers. Fine for beds and borders. Splendid mixed 10

GIANT EMPEROR.—Very double flowers of immense size. Eight of the best varieties, mixed 10

NEW VICTORIA.—Very handsome, well-formed plant. Flowers of beautiful globular form. Twelve splendid varieties, mixed 10

NEW WASHINGTON.—Extra double, large flowering, vigorous growth, delicate colors. Extra mixed. 20

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Dwarf, compact habit. Large flowers. Very free blooming. Mixed . . 15



**Aster—
Chrysanthemum Flowered.**

ASTER.

A splendid class of plants which for a late summer and fall blooming annual has no superior, producing a profusion of flowers of a great variety of rich colors and shades, of varied and beautiful form. The late flowers are usually the best, and to sustain the plant it should have rich soil and abundant moisture. Such marked improvement has recently been made in the Aster that the old familiar kinds are hardly recognized.

TRUFFAUT'S PEONY FLOW-ERED PERFEC-TION.—Full flower, perfect in form.

ASTER — *Continued.*

GERMAN QUILLED. —Best mixed.	Curious petals.	Much improved	5
BETTERIDGE'S QUILLED. —Extra mixed			10
SNOW WHITE. —Desirable for bridal or funeral decoration			10
FINE MIXED. —Assorted varieties and colors. In great variety			10

AURICULA (*Primula*).

Beautiful, well-known plant, thriving in any good soil; prefers a northern aspect. The flowers are borne in clusters on small stalks, and present a very attractive appearance. Half-hardy perennial.

ALPINE. —Extra mixed.	Hardy	15
CHOICE MIXED. —Best hybrids		15

BACHELOR'S BUTTON
(*Centaurea Cyanus*).

A hardy annual, easily cultivated. Has recently been greatly improved, and now produces handsome flowers of a great variety of rich colors. Borne on tall, branching stems, with but little foliage. Striking and handsome.

PINK	5
BLUE	5
WHITE	5
CHOICE MIXED	5



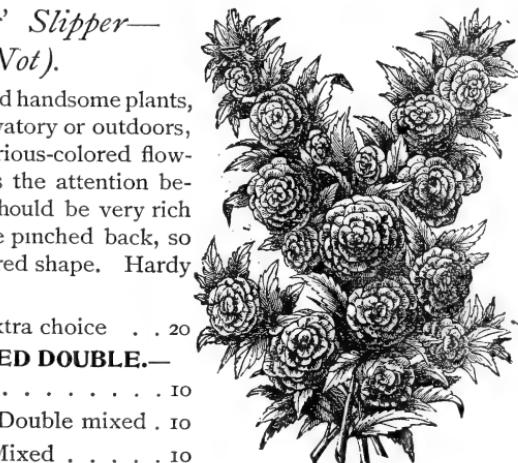
Bachelor's Button.

BALLOON VINE (*Cardiospermum—Love-in-a-Puff*).

A climbing annual, having rather inferior flowers, which, however, are followed by curious puffs, or balls, that are quite handsome 10

BALSAM (*Ladies' Slipper—Touch-Me-Not*).

Exceedingly attractive and handsome plants, growing either in the conservatory or outdoors, and producing masses of various-colored flowers. No plant better repays the attention bestowed upon it. The soil should be very rich and free. The plants can be pinched back, so as to form bushes of any desired shape. Hardy annual, easily grown.



Double Balsam.

DOUBLE WHITE.—Extra choice 20

CAMELLIA, FLOWERED DOUBLE.
Finest mixed

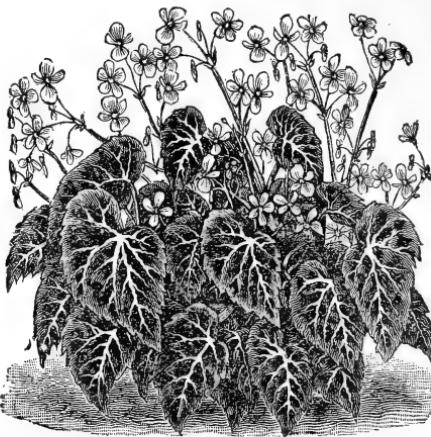
ROSE FLOWERED.—Double mixed 10**DWARF, DOUBLE.**—Mixed 10**TALL DOUBLE.**—Mixed 5**BARTONIA.**

Showy annual, bearing brilliant metallic yellow flowers that are large and gaudy. They require abundant moisture, and will not bear transplanting.

GOLDEN BARTONIA.—Very fine 5

BEGONIA.

Magnificent ornamental greenhouse plants. Some varieties are remarkable for their beautiful foliage, while others are admired for the beauty and profusion of their flowers. Great improvement has lately been made in this family of plants. Those that were considered fine a few years ago are not to be compared with some of the newer varieties. Should be grown in a loose, rich, loamy soil. Begonia seeds are exceedingly small, and most varieties cost more than their weight in gold. They should be planted in pots and treated with the greatest care till well started.



Begonia.

PEARCEI.—Beautiful foliage; yellow flowers. A fine bedding variety 25

SEDENI.—Large, rich carmine flowers, in clusters 25

TUBEROUS ROOTED.—Mixed. Many shades of crimson and pink 25

REX.—Large, beautiful, variegated leaves; for culture in pots 25

MIXED.—New hybrids, in great variety 20

BELLIS.—See *Daisy*.



Briza.

BRIZA, or QUAKing GRASS.

A handsome and useful ornamental grass. Bears graceful pods on slender stems, which quiver with the slightest motion. Fine for winter bouquets. Hardy annual.

MAXIMA.—Large 5

GRACILIS.—Dwarf. Slender 5

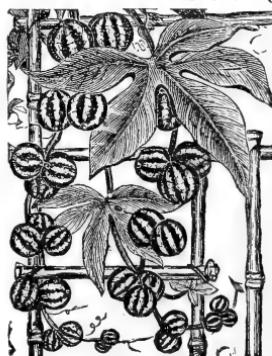
BROWALLIA.

Handsome free-flowering annual. Covered all summer with bright, rich blue and white flowers. Worthy of more general cultivation. Eighteen inches high.

MIXED 10

BRYONOPSIS.

An annual ornamental climbing gourd, bearing green fruit, which, as the summer advances, changes in color to bright scarlet, striped with white. Tender annual, of rapid growth and great beauty 5



Bryonopsis.

CACALIA (*Tassel Flower*).

The Cacalias, known by some as Flora's Paint Brush, produce scarlet and



Calandrinia.

CALCEOLARIA (*Hybrida*).

A very handsome and much-admired perennial, desirable either for the greenhouse or outdoor culture, producing a profusion of beautifully spotted and tigered flowers of unique form. They flower best in a rich, sandy loam, and can be propagated from either seed or cuttings. Some varieties are shrubby in appearance.

GRANDIFLORA.—Large flowered, self-colored, splendid, robust, profuse bloomers 25

HYBRIDA.—Tigered and spotted, brilliant. Finest mixture 25

RUGOSA HYBRIDA.—Handsome, shrubby, profuse bloomer, most desirable for outdoor culture 25

CALENDULA.—See *Marigold*.

CALIFORNIA POPPY.—See *Eschscholtzia*.



Calceolaria.

CALLA (*Lily of the Nile*).

A magnificent perennial, either for the conservatory or garden. It bears large glossy green leaves and majestic creamy white flowers, that remain perfect longer than almost any other flower. Sow the seed early in spring, in rich, warm soil, and pot or plant out the bulbs in the fall. Should have the richest soil and abundant moisture; can be propagated by dividing the roots.

ETHIOPICA.—Large white flowers 25

ALBA MACULATA.—Large white flowers, and handsome variegated creamy white and green foliage. Very choice 25

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS.

A hardy annual, very showy and attractive. It is branching, and produces a mass of bright flowers, all shades of yellow, orange, and gold, with a dark velvety center. Sow where it is to remain, and cut the flowers when in full bloom.

CHOICE MIXED 5



Calliopsis.

CALLIRHOE.

A charming genus of hardy annual, summer-blooming plants. Commences to bloom when only six inches high, and continues to yield a succession of attractive flowers throughout the summer and autumn.

PEDATA.—Dark red 5

NANA COMPACTA.—New. Very dwarf and compact. A profuse bloomer 5

VERTICILLATA.—A trailing variety, bearing a profusion of crimson purple flowers. 5

CAMPANULA.

Exceedingly handsome, showy flowers. Fine for bedding. Hardy annuals and perennials. Colors blue and white.

BEST MIXED.—All shades. 5

CAMPANULA MEDIUM.—See *Canterbury Bell*.



Callirhoe.



Canary Bird Flower. where, and producing a profusion of bright, cheerful flowers. Very useful for cut flowers, borders, ribbons, or for conservatory decoration. Great improvement has been made in the colors during the last few years.

UMBELLATA.—Purple. 5

ALBA.—White 5

ODORATA.—Sweet Scented. 5

KER'IESINA.—Crimson. 10

TOM THUMB.—Mixed. Compact, symmetrical. 10

NEW CARMINE.—Carmine flowers. Distinct 10

MIXED.—All colors. 5

CANARY BIRD FLOWER

(*Tropaeolum Canariense*).

One of the best climbing plants, with graceful foliage of a delicate shade of green, and small yellow blossom, which, when half expanded, has a fancied resemblance to a canary bird. Half hardy annual, of rapid growth.

YELLOW. 10

CANDYTUFT (*Iberis*).

Well known, hardy annual, thriving almost any-



Candytuft.

where, and producing a profusion of bright, cheerful flowers. Very useful for cut flowers, borders, ribbons, or for conservatory decoration. Great improvement has been made in the colors during the last few years.

CANNA (Indian Shot).

Majestic appearing plants, bearing broad, massive leaves, and crimson, scarlet, and yellow flowers. Perennial, but bloom the first season, if sown early. The roots should be taken up before frost, and placed in a cool, moderately dry place, until planting time. The seed should be soaked several hours in hot water before planting.

MIXED.—Best varieties 10

CANTERBURY BELL (*Campanula Medium*).

Very ornamental garden plants. Their large bell-shaped flowers are borne on tall, graceful stalks, and are produced freely throughout the summer. Hardy biennials. Very showy and attractive.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE. —	Blue	10
" " "	White	10
" " "	Mixed	10

CARDIOSPERMUM.—See *Balloon Vine*.



Canterbury Bell.



Carnation.

CARNATION (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).

Universally admired, deliciously fragrant, popular favorite. The largest and finest of the family of which the Pink and Sweet William are well-known members. Unsurpassed for richness and delicacy of form and color. Young plants produce the finest flowers, and fresh seed should be sown every year or two. Half-hardy perennial.

EARLY FLOWERING VIENNA.—Extra mixed 10

FINE DOUBLE MIXED, all colors . 10

EXTRA CHOICE DOUBLE MIXED.—From superb varieties, including Flakes, Bizarres, and Selves . 25

DOUBLE WHITE.—Very fine 25

DOUBLE YELLOW.—Choice 25

CASTOR BEAN (*Ricinus*).

A highly ornamental genus of half-hardy annual of stately growth, and large leaves of bronze or glossy green. By planting either singly or in groups, a striking effect is produced on lawns or pleasure grounds.

SANGUINEUS. — Brilliant scarlet 10

BORBONIENSIS ARBOREUS. — The largest variety.

Tall and stately 10

MIXED. — Best varieties . 10

CATCHFLY (*Silene*).

A hardy annual, yielding for a long time a profusion of umbels of bright-colored flowers. The plant is covered with a glutinous moisture, to which flies adhere; hence its name.

WHITE 5

PENDULA. — Red, very fine 5

FINE MIXED. — All colors 5

CELOSIA.

Graceful, free-blooming, half-hardy annuals, producing a profusion of beautiful, feathery flowers. Of the same family as the Cockscomb, but producing their flowers in plumes instead of combs. They can be grown in pots for the conservatory or greenhouse, or planted out after danger of frost is past.

PLUMOSA. — Mixed colors of great brilliancy 25

ARGENTEA. — Bears long, silver-white plumes, which, when dried, are fine for winter bouquets 10

AUREA PYRAMIDALIS. — Beautiful golden plumes of pyramidal form, 10

CELOSIA CRISTATA. — See *Cockscomb*.

CENTAUREA (*Dusty Miller*).

The genus embraces some of the finest silver foliage plants in cultivation, and when arranged side by side, in figures, or in borders, with dark and other ornamental foliage plants, rival in interest and beauty the finest flowers. Some also produce beautiful and attractive flowers. Sow early, under cover, or later in open ground, and transplant when two inches high. Annuals, biennials and perennials.

CANDIDISSIMA. — The finest, handsome silver foliage. Leaves deeply indented. Half-hardy perennial 25

GYMNOCARPA. — Foliage silvery gray, drooping, graceful. Perennial, 15

AMERICANA. — Blue flowers. Annuals 5

MOSCHATA. — *Sweet Sultan.* — Blue, yellow and white mixed 5

CENTAUREA CYANUS. — See *Bachelor's Button*.



Castor Bean.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The Annual Chrysanthemums are rapidly coming to the front, both as greenhouse and garden plants. They should not, however, be confounded with the Japanese perennial kinds that are being so widely introduced. The annuals have recently been greatly improved, and we feel confident they will not suffer by comparison with their foreign namesakes. Our list includes choice varieties.

FRUTESCENS MARGUERITE or PARIS



Marguerite.

DAISY. White and yellow flowers 10

BURRIDGEANUM—*Lord Beaconsfield.*

—White and rose. Very fine 10

VENUSTUM.—White, crimson center . 10

JAPONICUM.—Extra choice mixed, from the finest Japanese varieties. Perennial 25

DOUBLE WHITE 5

DOUBLE YELLOW 5

ECLIPSE.—Tri-color, brown and yellow, choice 15

MIXED.—Very choice double 5

CINERARIA.

Well-known, free-flowering, greenhouse plants. The flowers are very brilliant, and of great variety of colors. One of the brightest

and most valuable of early spring flowers. They can be planted out when the weather becomes settled, and propagate readily by dividing the roots. Perennial.

HYBRIDA.—Double. Mixed. Extra choice 25

“ **NANA**.—Mixed. Dwarf. Free-flowering 25

CLARKIA.

Handsome, free-flowering annuals of easy cultivation. Produce a fine effect massed in beds. Bear both single and double flowers, which are very bright and attractive.

PULCHELLA.—Deep rose color 5

ALBA.—White 5

FLORE PLENO.—Double. Bright magenta color 5

FINEST MIXED 5

CLEMATIS.

Well-known, tall-climbing, perennial plants, of great beauty and elegance. Very desirable for arbors, latticework and trellises, on account of their rapid growth.

FLAMMULA.—Covered with handsome tufts of white flowers 10

MIXED HYBRIDS.—All the choice varieties 10



Clematis.

CLOVER, SWEET SCENTED (*Trifolium Suaveolens*).

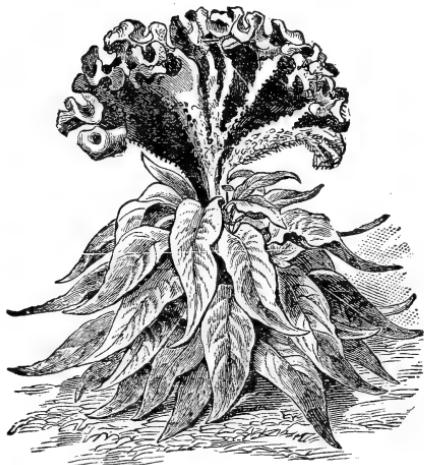
A low-growing, hardy annual, of easy cultivation, highly prized for its delicately-scented foliage and flowers. Charming for beds and borders . . . 10

COBÆA SCANDENS.

A handsome, rapid-growing, climbing perennial plant, having large, bell-shaped flowers, beautiful foliage and peculiarly delicate and curious tendrils.

TENDER PERENNIAL 10

COCKSCOMB (*Celosia Cristata*).



Cockscomb.

COIX LACHRYMA.—See *Job's Tears*.

COLEUS.

No plant is more universally admired than the Coleus. Seed sown in hotbed early in spring will produce magnificent plants by July. The curious markings of the brilliantly colored leaves will continue to improve during the season. The best ornamental foliage plant both for the greenhouse and garden.

EXTRA MIXED.—From named varieties . . . 25

COLUMBINE (*Aquilegia*).

Commonly known as the Honeysuckle. A hardy perennial, producing handsome flowers, of unique form and many bright and attractive colors. They are hardy, and the seed may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. Can be increased by dividing the roots.

CHRYSANTHA.—Golden yellow. Fine 10

DOUBLE WHITE.—Very handsome. 10

MIXED.—Best double and single varieties. Very fine 10



Coleus.

CONVOLVULUS.

Trailing annuals; fine for baskets and verandas. Flourish in any good garden soil.

AUREUS SUPERBUS.—Large golden-yellow flowers, 5 to 6 feet . . . 15

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR AND MINOR.—See *Morning Glory*.

COSMOS.

Also known as Mexican Dahlia. A tall branching annual, of easy cultivation, having delicate, needle-shaped foliage. The flowers are produced in profusion, and are unusually bright and attractive, resembling Single Dahlias. Colors range through rose and purple to pure white. A desirable and favorite plant.

HYBRIDS GRANDIFLORA.—Choice mixed 10

COWSLIP (*Dodecatheon Meadia*).

A low-growing hardy perennial, blooming very early in spring. It is of easy cultivation and can be multiplied by dividing the roots. A popular and very desirable border plant.

CHOICE MIXED 25

CUPHEA.

Commonly known as Cigar Plant, on account of the fancied resemblance of its flowers to a lighted cigar. It is a free bloomer, producing its flowers all summer, and if removed indoors will continue to bloom throughout the winter. Half-hardy perennial.

FINE MIXED 10



Cyclamen.

sion of bright, attractive flowers. When furnished a suitable support, it becomes very ornamental and showy. Plant the seeds where they are to remain, as soon as the ground becomes thoroughly warmed.

WHITE 5

SCARLET 5

MIXED.—All colors 5



Cuphea.

CYCLAMEN.

Few plants present a neater or more elegant appearance than the Cyclamen, with its curious-shaped and various-colored flowers and masses of green and variegated leaves. The seed produces a bulb, which blooms the second season.

PERSICUM GIGANTEUM.—Large and very fine 50

EXTRA MIXED 25

CYPRESS VINE (*Ipomea Quamoclit*).

A climbing annual, of rapid growth, having handsome, fern-like foliage and a profusion of bright, attractive flowers. When furnished a suitable support, it becomes very ornamental and showy. Plant the seeds where they are to remain, as soon as the ground becomes thoroughly warmed.



Single Dahlia.

DAHLIA.

The Dahlia is one of the most desirable families of plants known, and is very easily raised from seed. Both the Single and Double Dahlias present a variety of color and perfection of form not exceeded by any other flower. If sown early in spring most of the plants will bloom the first season. The roots or tubers should be taken up in the fall and kept in a dry, cool place over winter. Any place where potatoes will keep is suitable. One of the following packages of seed, giving directions for cultivation, will give more satisfaction than five dollars expended in bulbs.

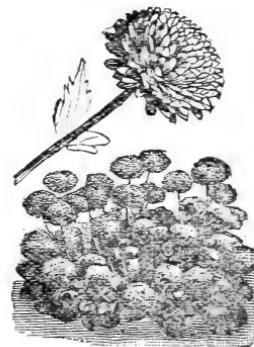
SINGLE. FINE MIXED . . . 10
FINE DOUBLE MIXED . . . 10
EXTRA DOUBLE MIXED.—

From a choice collection . . . 20

DAISY (*Bellis Perennis*).

A well-known, half-hardy perennial, blooming early in spring. Very desirable for borders. Sow early under cover, if necessary, and transplant, when well started, to a moist, shaded place. They soon spread, and the roots can be divided.

DOUBLE WHITE 15
DOUBLE MIXED 15



Daisy.



Datura.

DATURA (*Trumpet Flower*).

Ornamental, half-hardy, perennial plants, producing large, sweet-scented, trumpet-shaped flowers. Succeeds in almost any soil. The roots may be preserved over winter, like Dahlias.

5 MIXED DOUBLE.—All colors . . . 5

DELphinium.—See *Larkspur*.

DEW PLANT.—See *Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum*.



California Poppy.

FERNS.

Well-known, extremely graceful, delicate and handsome plants, producing beautiful foliage, but no flowers; of almost endless variety, from the lovely Maiden Hair, so popular for bouquets, to the gigantic tree fern. The seed is exceedingly fine, and is formed in cells on the back or under side of the leaves. They are hardy perennials, and require a loose, leafy mold and abundant moisture.

Ferns.—Saved from fifty of the finest varieties, 25

FEVERFEW (*Matricaria Capensis*).

A free-flowering, ornamental, hardy annual, desirable for bedding or pot culture. It produces beautiful white flowers, very double. Sow early and plant out into pots or open ground.

BEST DOUBLE WHITE 10

DIANTHUS.—See *Pink*.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS.

—See *Sweet William*.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS.—See *Carnation*.

DIGITALIS.—See *Fox-glove*.

DODECATHEON.—See *Cowslip*.

DOLICHOS.—See *Hyacinth Bean*.

ELICHRYSUM.—See *Helichrysum*.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(*California Poppy*).

A showy, free-flowering genus of plants, bearing handsome, graceful foliage, and flowers of the richest colors. They bloom very early, and should be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared where they are to remain, as they will not bear transplanting. Hardy annual, thriving best in light, warm soil.

CALIFORNICA.—Yellow, orange center 5

MANDARIN.—The colors of the petals are, inside orange, outside brilliant scarlet. Choice 15

MIXED.—All colors. Very fine 5



Ferns.



Forget-Me-Not.

FORGET-ME-NOT*(Myosotis).*

Low-growing, popular, perennial plants, blooming the first season, if sown in the fall or very early in spring. Fine for borders and edgings. A constant and profuse bloomer. Flowers mostly blue, with white or yellow center.

PALUSTRIS.—Light blue.

Handsome 10

DISSITIFLORA.—Very fine . . 10**MIXED.**—Choice. All shades . 10**FOUR O'CLOCK** (*Mirabilis—Marvel of Peru*).

Also called Beauty of Night. A well-known, hardy annual, growing luxuriantly in any ordinary soil, and bearing a profusion of bright, handsome flowers of various colors, shades and markings, from scarlet, through pink, to white, and from salmon, through orange, gold and straw, to white. Each plant produces self-colored and variegated flowers. Some varieties are fragrant, and some have ornamental foliage. They have recently been greatly improved, and are becoming very popular. They are tall and branching, and should have plenty of room.

CHOICE MIXED.—Self-colored and variegated. In great variety . . . 5**FOX GLOVE** (*Digitalis*).

A tall-growing biennial, with large leaves, and spikes of vari-colored and spotted flowers. Greatly improved of late, and now a really magnificent plant.

EXTRA MIXED 10

Fox Glove.

FUCHSIA.

A handsome perennial shrub, of easy cultivation, bearing beautiful, pendent flowers, of a great variety of colors. The outer and inner petals always differ in color, presenting a very striking and pleasing contrast. It should have a moist soil, and shaded place or northern exposure, as the hot sun, especially if reflected from buildings, injures it. New and handsome varieties are obtained from seed. They are easily multiplied from cuttings.

SINGLE, FINEST MIXED 25**DOUBLE, CHOICE MIXED.**—Splendid 25

GAILLARDIA.

A fine-looking plant, flowering in great profusion and brilliancy the entire season. Hardy annual; becoming perennial in warm climates. No flower garden is well supplied without it.

GRANDIFLORA.—Choice mixed. All colors 5

PICTA LORENZIANA.—Magnificent flowers, resembling some varieties of Japanese Chrysanthemums. Various colors and shades. Very desirable . 10

GERANIUM (*Pelargonium and Zonale*).



Geranium.

One of the best plants for outdoor cultivation. Succeeding almost anywhere, and yielding a constant succession of the most brilliant colored flowers. Some varieties having ornamental foliage almost rivaling the Coleus. Tender perennial. Will propagate readily from cuttings or seed, the latter being the method for obtaining new varieties.

ZONALE.—Popularly known as Fish Geranium. Splendid mixed. The colors ranging from pure white to darkest crimson, including single, double, and ornamental foliage varieties 25

PELARGONIUM.—Large flowering Lady Washington. Finest mixed. All colors 50

ODORATISSIMUS, or APPLE-SCENTED.—Choice for bouquets . . 25

GLADIOLUS.

The most beautiful and popular of all our summer-flowering bulbs. The improvements made in them in the past few years have been greater than in any other flower; and now we have crimson, scarlet, yellow, white, striped, spotted, and blotched, in almost infinite variety of shades and markings. The seed produces a small bulb the first year, which usually blooms the next season, if well cared for, and all will bloom the third year. The flowers are borne on long spikes, and all open in one direction, presenting a charming appearance.

FINE MIXED.—In great variety 10

EXTRA MIXED.—From over two thousand of the finest new hybrids 25

GLOBE AMARANTH (*Gomphrena*).

Extremely handsome everlastings. The flowers, which should not be cut till fully matured, will keep for years, and are fine for fresh cut flowers, and almost indispensable for winter bouquets. Half-hardy annual.

PURPLE. 5

WHITE 5

MIXED.—All colors 5



Globe Amaranth.

GODETIA.

Beautiful plants, of easy cultivation, producing large, showy flowers. Hardy annuals, of dwarf habit, recently much improved.

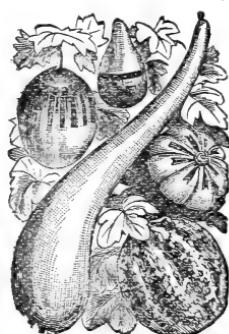
BEST VARIETIES, MIXED. 5

GOLDEN FEATHER

(*Pyrethrum Parthenifolium Aureum*).

One of the most desirable border plants in cultivation. Foliage delicate, beautifully fringed, and of a bright golden tint. The flowers are insignificant, and to secure the most elegant borders cut out the spikes on which the buds are formed as fast as they appear. Hardy perennial, of easy cultivation 10

GOURDS (*Cucurbita*).



Gourds.

Extremely rapid growing, tender, trailing annuals, of easy cultivation. Useful for covering walls, fences, and unsightly places. The fruit of many of the varieties is elegant and curious, and some of them may be made useful as dippers, bottles, and other articles.

ORANGE 10

EGG-SHAPED.—White, very useful for nest-eggs.

Does not crack or decay 10

DIPPER, or BOTTLE.—Useful and handsome . 10

HERCULES' CLUB.—Club-shaped. Large and long 10

MIXED.—Seeds saved from the most useful, elegant, and unique varieties 10

GYNERIUM.—See *Pampas Grass*.

GYPSOPHILA.

Delicate, useful, free-flowering little plants, for baskets, edgings, or bouquets. Annual and perennial.

MURALIS.—Pink. Hardy annual 10

PANICULATA.—White. Best for winter bouquets. Hardy perennial . 10

HARE'S-TAIL GRASS

(*Lagurus Ovatus*).

A hardy annual, very effective for fresh bouquets in summer; also, when dry, for similar use in winter. A little skill and taste in their arrangement will secure a handsome bouquet out of a few dried grasses 5

HELIANTHUS.—See *Sunflower*.

HELICHRYSUM

(*Eternal Flower*).

Very ornamental, hardy annuals for the garden, and one of the best of all for winter bouquets. Gather when partially opened and dry in the shade. Will thrive in any good garden soil.

WHITE.—Mixed, dwarf and tall 10

MIXED.—Dwarf and tall. All colors. Very elegant 10



Helichrysum.

HELIOTROPE.

Delightfully fragrant, free-blooming, tender, perennial plants. Splendid for bedding or pot culture, one foot high, of spreading habit. The fragrance of its flowers cannot be excelled in exquisite delicacy. Invaluable for bouquets.

MIXED.—Choice 10



Heliotrope.

HIBISCUS.

Fine, showy, hardy annual, two feet high, with glossy leaves and large, brilliant flowers. In bloom throughout the entire season, and, if potted and removed indoors, will bloom all winter. Of easy cultivation.

EXTRA MIXED 10



Hollyhock.

HOLLYHOCK (*Althea*).

More success has been attained in improving the Hollyhock than almost any other flower, the double varieties being now almost as perfect as Camellias, and quite as varied and brilliant in color. Their majestic stalks, crowded on all sides with magnificent flowers, is a sight not soon to be forgotten. Our seed is saved from a very large collection of the best strains. Hardy perennial, six feet high, of easy cultivation.

GOLDEN YELLOW.—Double.

Choice 15

WHITE, DOUBLE. Very

large 15

SCARLET, SUPERB 15

CHOICE DOUBLE MIXED.—

All colors and many shades. Very fine 10

HONEYSUCKLE, FRENCH (*Hedysarum*).

An interesting and attractive family of plants, bearing clusters of handsome, pea-shaped flowers, of various bright colors. Hardy perennial, of easy cultivation, four or five feet high.

FINE MIXED 5

HONEYSUCKLE.—See *Columbine*.

HYACINTH BEAN (*Dolichos*).

Rapid-growing, ornamental, climbing annuals, bearing clusters of beautiful purple and white flowers, followed by highly-ornamental seed pods. Plant where they are to remain, as they do not bear transplanting.

GIGANTEUS.—Tall-growing, large, purple flowers 10

LABLAB.—Mixed 10

IBERIS.—See *Candytuft*.

ICE PLANT (*Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum*).

A dwarf, succulent, trailing plant, for edgings, rockwork, hanging baskets, and vases. The stems and leaves are very curiously covered with crystals, resembling globules of ice, from which it takes its name, and which give it a very remarkable and brilliant appearance in the sun. Tender annual 5

INDIAN SHOT.—See *Canna Indica*.

IPOMEA QUAMOCЛИT—See *Cypress Vine*.

IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA.—See *Moon Flower*.

IPOMEA.



Ipomea.

IPOMOPSIS (Standing, or Tree Cypress).

Beautiful plants, with fine feathery foliage and long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers. Very effective for conservatory or outdoor decoration. Prefers a dry, warm situation. Half-hardy perennial.

MIXED

JERUSALEM CHERRY.—See *Solanum Capsicatum*.



Kaulfussia.

JOB'S TEARS

(*Coix Lachryma*).

Half-hardy annual ornamental grass, about three feet high, with broad leaves and curious round seed vessels, of a dull olive color, that are very glossy and ornamental 5

KAULFUSSIA.

A low-growing plant, which covers itself with a mass of brilliant flowers of many intense colors. In shape and appearance it resembles the dwarf Aster. Hardy annual, six inches high, easily cultivated.

MIXED.—All colors 5

LAGURUS.—See *Hare's-tail Grass*.

LANTANA.

A free-flowering, shrubby plant, suitable for outdoor or pot culture. The

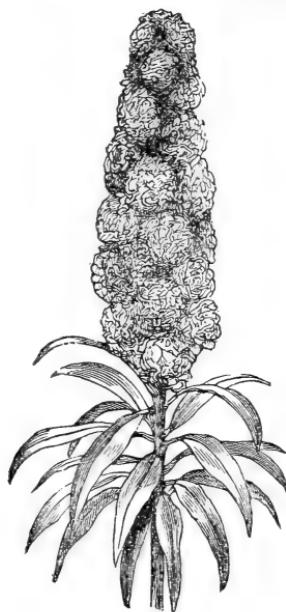


Ipomopsis.

flowers emit an agreeable odor, and are of many shades of purple, orange, and white. Half-hardy perennial, two feet high.

FINEST HYBRIDS.—Mixed 10

LARKSPUR (*Delphinium*).



Larkspur.

and sow early. Hardy annual, of easy cultivation, six to twelve inches high.

MIXED.—Great variety of colors 10

LILY OF THE NILE.—See *Calla*.

LILY OF THE VALLEY (*Convallaria*).

A charming little hardy perennial, of easy cultivation, thriving in any common garden soil. Prefers a shaded locality. Can be multiplied by dividing the root 10



Lupin.

into handsome shapes. Annual and perennial.

CRIKSHANKSI.—Dark blue annual 5

MIXED.—Best annual varieties of all colors 5

A very ornamental class of profuse blooming plants. Their tall spikes of many colored flowers produce a striking effect when planted in groups. They are very hardy, and the seed may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. The perennials can be multiplied by dividing the roots. Height one to three feet; annuals and perennials noted.

DWARF.—Mixed. Annual 5

TALL-BRANCHING STOCK-FLOWERED.—Mixed. Perennial 5

BISMARCK.—Robust habit, stock flowered, red-striped. Very fine. Perennial 10

CANDELABRUM-FORMED.—Stalks branching like a candelabrum. Annual 10

BEE.—Elatum. Mixed. Perennial 5

NUDICAULE.—Scarlet. Perennial 10

FORMOSUM.—Dark blue. Perennial 10

MIXED.—Annuals. All colors 5

LATHYRUS ODORATUS.—See *Sweet Peas*.

LEPTOSIPHON.

A charming little plant, with handsome foliage and star-shaped flowers. Useful for low edgings and borders. Select a shady, sheltered situation, and sow early.

MIXED.—Great variety of colors 10



Lily of the Valley.

LINUM (*Scarlet Flax*).

Beautiful, slender, free-flowering plants of many bright colors. Hardy annuals and perennials, eighteen inches high. They flower well in any ordinary soil, and are very showy.

BEST MIXED.—Many colors and shades 5

LUPIN (*Lupinus*).

A genus of very desirable, shrubby plants, growing from a few inches to several feet in height, bearing long spikes of various-colored flowers. They can be pruned

into handsome shapes. Annual and perennial.

CRIKSHANKSI.—Dark blue annual 5

MIXED.—Best annual varieties of all colors 5

LOBELIA.



Lobelia.

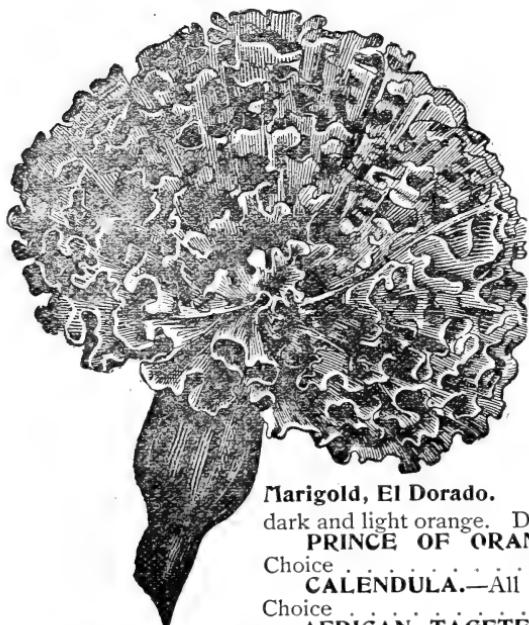
LOVE-IN-A-MIST.—See *Nigella*.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See *Balloon Vine*.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING.—See *Amaranthus Caudatus*.

MARGUERITE.—See *Chrysanthemum Frutescens Grandiflorum*.

MARIGOLD (*Calandula* and *Tagetes*).



Marigold, El Dorado.

dark and light orange. Double. Very fine 5

PRINCE OF ORANGE, CALENDULA.—

Choice 5

CALENDULA.—All shades. Double mixed, 5

Choice 5

AFRICAN, TAGETES.—Double mixed 5

TAGETES, SIGNATA PUMILA.—Compact 10

EL DORADO, TAGETES.—New, very fine. Mammoth blossoms . . . 10

Delicate, low-growing annual plants, of the greatest value for borders, ribbons, edgings, rockwork and hanging baskets. The seed is very fine, and can be sown early, in boxes, or a little later, in open ground, and the plants transplanted.

PAXTONIANA.—White with a belt of blue. Trailing . . 10

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA.—Very dwarf.

Blue 10

GRACILIS.—Blue. Spreading. Fine for baskets. . . . 10

ALBA.—White, ditto. . 10

FINEST MIXED. . . . 10

The Marigolds are well known, hardy annuals, of easy cultivation, varying in height from the French of a few inches high to the African, two feet. They have responded to the florist's efforts, and are now really magnificent flowers. The colors are gold, orange, and varying shades of these colors. Some are densely double, large, regular in form, and very fine. They flower early, and continue to bloom all summer.

METEOR, CALENDULA.—Flowers striped dark and light orange. Double. Very fine 5

PRINCE OF ORANGE, CALENDULA.—

Choice 5

CALENDULA.—All shades. Double mixed, 5

Choice 5

AFRICAN, TAGETES.—Double mixed 5

TAGETES, SIGNATA PUMILA.—Compact 10

EL DORADO, TAGETES.—New, very fine. Mammoth blossoms . . . 10



Mimulus.

MIMULUS (*Monkey Flower*).

Extremely handsome plant, with large, brilliant, curiously-spotted and striped flowers. Sow in the fall for early flowering greenhouse and conservatory plants, and early in the spring for summer blooming. They all like damp, shady situations. Hardy annuals and half-hardy perennials.

HYBRIDUS TIGRINUS.—Most beautiful spotted blotched varieties. Mixed . . . 10

HIBRIDUS TIGRINUS FLORE

PLENO.—Beautiful, double-spotted varieties. Mixed 15

MOON FLOWER (*Ipomea Grandiflora*).

One of the most rapid-growing annuals in cultivation, covering an arbor, trellis, or latticework, twenty feet high, in eight or ten weeks. The flowers are large, of a waxy white appearance, and very showy. They open out on cloudy days and in the evenings 25

MORNING GLORY (*Convolvulus Major and Minor*).

The tall varieties are popular, well-known, rapid-growing climbers of the easiest cultivation. Valuable in every garden for trailing on fences, arbors, and verandas. The Minor or dwarf varieties flower very freely, and do not require support. The flowers are very showy, and run through various colors, from white to dark blue and red. Plant early where they are to remain, if possible. Hardy annual.

LARGE BLUE.—Tall 5

LARGE WHITE.—Tall 5

CHOICE MIXED.—*Convolvulus*

Major. Tall. All colors 5

DWARF MIXED.—*Convolvulus Minor*. All colors 5

MOURNING BRIDE.—See *Scabiosa*.

MUSK PLANT (*Mimulus Moschatus*).

Cultivated on account of its rich musky odor. Annual; becoming perennial indoors and in warm climates. Should have a rich soil and ample moisture . 10

MYOSOTIS.—See *Forget-Me-Not*.

MYRISIPHYLLUM.—See *Smilax*.

NASTURTIUM (*Tropaeolum*).

Both the leaves and flowers of the Common Tall Nasturtium are very handsome for table decorations. The leaves are also used, when young, as salad, and the seeds gathered while green and tender, are esteemed by many for pick-



Morning Glory.

les. See Vegetable List. The Lobbianum varieties are, however, superior to the common sorts when desired for ornamental purposes only. The flowers are larger, more compact, richer and more varied in color, and are produced more abundantly; they contrast charmingly with the bright, clean, luxuriant foliage. Fragments of the vine, cut and placed in vases, will remain fresh and even bloom for many days. The Dwarf Varieties have also recently been greatly improved, and are now among the most attractive bedding and border plants. All Nasturtiums are rapid growers, flowering best where the soil is not too rich. Hardy annuals, of easy cultivation, the tall varieties growing five to ten feet high.



Nasturtium.

Tall Varieties

<i>(Tropaeolum Lobbianum).</i>	
SPITFIRE. —Bright scarlet	10
CROWN PRINCE OF PRUS-	
SIA. —Blood red	10
DUC DE MALAKOFF. —Car-	
mine	10
NAPOLEON III. —Golden yel-	
low	10
LOBBIANUM. —Finest mixed	10
COMMON VARIETIES.—	
Fine mixed	5
KING THEODORE	10

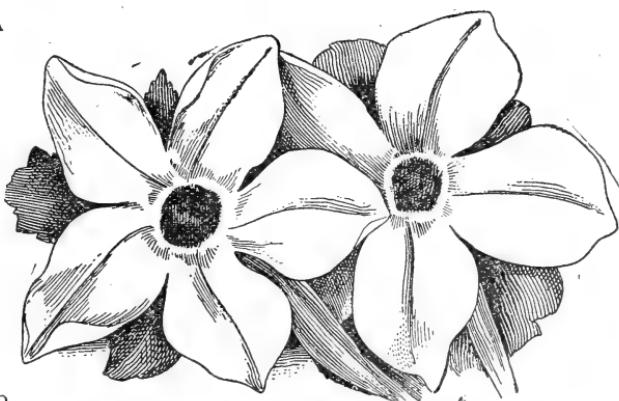
Tom Thumb Varieties

<i>(Tropaeolum Minor).</i>	
PEARL WHITE	10
DARK CRIMSON	10
GOLDEN KING. —Fine . . .	10
EMPEROR OF INDIA. —New.	
Dark leaves. Crimson flowers. Superb . . .	10
FINEST MIXED. All colors. Choice	5

NICOTIANA

(*Affinis*).

A very showy plant, producing pure white, star-shaped flowers of delicious perfume. Taken up in the fall, cut back, and potted, will bloom freely all winter. Half-hardy annual, three feet high 10



Nicotiana Affinis.

NOLANA.

A trailer of much beauty, for rockwork, vases, and baskets. The flowers are showy, and produced very freely. Hardy annual. Mixed 5

GENOTHERA.—See *Evening Primrose*.

OXALIS.

Very attractive, half-hardy perennial plants, suitable for pot culture, rock-work, and borders. The foliage is very handsome, and contrasted with the bright, highly colored flowers, makes a charming border.

MIXED.—Rose, pink, yellow, and white 10

PÆONY (*Herbacea Chinensis*).

An exceedingly handsome perennial, producing magnificent, large flowers, that bloom early in spring. They are as double and varied in color as the finest Poppies, which they somewhat resemble. The flowers are formed on single stalks, that rise just above a mass of handsome foliage, and are very attractive. The seed should be sown early and the bulbs transplanted the following spring, when they will bloom.

CHOICE MIXED DOUBLE.—From a splendid collection 25



Pampas Grass. The pampas is one of the most popular of all annual flowers, and is justly held in the highest esteem. It furnishes a profusion of bright, showy flowers of a great variety of rich colors, shades, and markings, throughout the entire season, the flowers remaining perfect a long time. It should have the richest soil, abundant moisture, and a shaded locality. The following is a list of choice varieties:—

AZURE BLUE 10

EMPEROR WILLIAM.—Indigo; dark center. 10

FAUST, or KING OF THE BLACKS.—Velvety black 10

MAHOGANY COLORED.—One of the very best 10

ODIER.—New French blotched 15

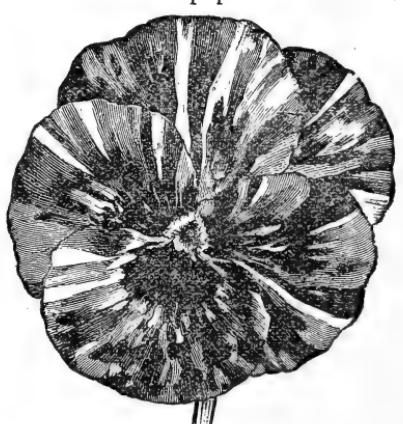
STRIPED AND MOTTLED VARIETIES.—Mixed 10

PAMPAS GRASS

(*Gynerium Argenteum*).

A noble ornamental grass, easily grown from seed, producing majestic plumes, that are imitable for winter decoration. They are used in their natural silvery state, or dyed any desired color. When well dried they must be taken by the stalk and thoroughly shaken, to bring out their beautiful plume-like appearance; and when dusty and fading, it will restore them. Half-hardy perennial, ten feet high 10

PANSY (*Viola Tricolor, Hearts-ease*).

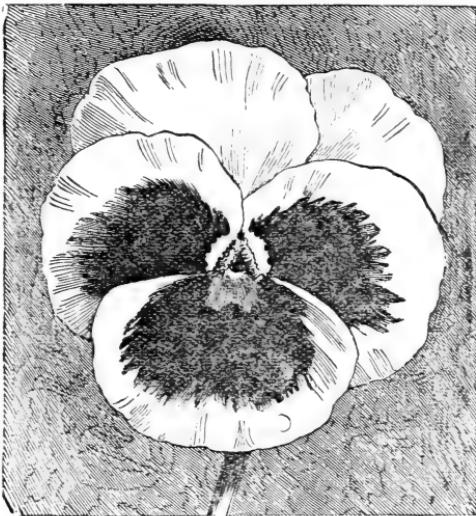


Pansy—Variegated and Striped.

Mixed 10

New French blotched 15

Mixed 10

EXTRA LARGE FLOWERING.—Mixed 15**LORD BEACON'S FIELD.**—Purple shading to light blue. Large and fine 10**PURE YELLOW** 10
SNOW QUEEN.—Pure white 10
GOLD MARGINED.—Handsome 10
PURPLE.—Silver-edged 10**TRIMARDEAU.**—
The flowers of this variety are the largest of any pansy yet produced, and for variety and beauty of marking, brilliance of color and stability, have no superior**MIKADO.**—One of the finest Pansies grown; the richly-colored and beautifully-marked flowers are of enormous size and unsurpassed beauty. Recommended 25**Pansy—Large Flowering.****Mixed Pansies.****FINE MIXED.**—Splendid 5**PASSION FLOWER** (*Passiflora*).

A family of climbers, bearing a variety of interesting and beautiful flowers. Of tropical origin, it is peculiarly adapted to the warm valleys of the Pacific Coast, and the southern States. Half-hardy perennial, of easy cultivation.

CÆRULEA.—Handsome blue and white flowers 10**CÆRULEA.**—Choice mixed 20**PENTSTEMON.**

Beautiful, hardy, perennial, herbaceous plants, with extremely brilliant blooms. A good bed of Pentstemons once seen will not soon be forgotten.



Perilla. as a bedding plant. Our clear, bright summers seem to bring out its best qualities. During the whole season it is covered with large, showy blossoms, which are always bright and fresh, in spite of heat and drought. The flowers are of an almost infinite variety of colors and markings, and quite as varied in form; large and small, fringed and plain, double and single. Hardy annual, varying in height from nine to eighteen inches.

DOUBLE MIXED.—Choice Hybrids, best, all colors 25

HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA FIMBRIATA.—Best mixed, large flowering, fringed. 20

MIRABUNDA HYBRIDA.—Beautifully veined. Very fine 15

INTUS AUREA.—Flowers having yellow throats, showy 15

NEW DWARF INIMITABLE.—Variegated, blotched, striped 15

GRANDIFLORA.—Best mixed. Large flowering. Many colors and varieties. 10

PURE WHITE.

FINE MIXED.—In great variety 5

Their bell-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes, and are produced abundantly all summer. Varieties differ in growth from six inches to three feet.

FINE MIXED.—All colors. Very showy 10

PERILLA (*Nankinensis*).

Ornamental foliage plant, for edging and ribbon bedding; very easily cultivated. Color blackish purple. Very striking when planted with Centaureas and other silvery and light ornamental foliage plants. Hardy annual; height ten to eighteen inches.

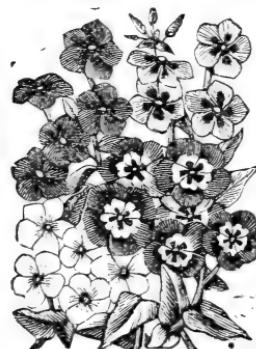
BEST MIXED. 5

PETUNIA.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the Petunia



Petunia.



Phlox.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

The blooms of Phlox Drummondii are unrivaled for richness and beauty of color, ranging from white to the deepest scarlet and purple. They are abundant, almost covering the foliage, and of long duration. Very desirable, and easily grown. Hardy annual, one foot high; may be planted in the fall or early spring.

ALBA.—Pure white 10

BLACK WARRIOR.—Dark purple 10

COCCINEA.—Deep scarlet 10

ISABELLINA.—Pale yellow. 10

FINEST MIXED.—Include large flowering kinds 10

PINK (*Dianthus*).

The *Dianthus* family embraces some of the finest of all flowering plants. The blooms are of the richest and most pleasing colors, and nothing can surpass the exquisite fragrance of some varieties. They are hardy, and become perennial in warm climates and when protected. New seed should be sown every



Pink.

year or two. Old plants fail rapidly; young ones produce much the finest flowers, and the greatest number. One foot high.

CHINENSIS FLORE PLENO.

—Double China Pink. Finest mixed 5

ALBA FLORE PLENO.—

Double white 10

DIADEMATUS.—Diadem Pink. Finest mixed. All colors. 10



Double Pink.

IMPERIALIS FLORE PLENO.

—Double Imperial Pink. Fine mixed 5

JAPAN PINK LACINATUS.

—Beautiful fringed varieties. Mixed 10

BARBATUS.—See *Sweet William*.

CARYOPHYLLUS.—See *Carnation*.

POPPY (*Papaver*).

The Poppy is well known and really a magnificent flower; borne separately, on tall stalks; both double and single, and of many bright colors. They are hardy annuals, and may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. By lancing the flower stalks of the Double Carnation variety, when in bloom, opium is obtained. Ten to twenty inches high.



Double Poppy.

UMBROSUM. —Rich vermillion, with a glossy black spot on each petal.	
Single	10
THE SHIRLEY. —A strain of marvelous beauty, with colors ranging from pure white to rose, pink, carmine, and brilliant crimson; some are edged with white. The petals have a glossy, silk-like texture	10
DOUBLE SCARLET. —Carnation flowered	5
DOUBLE WHITE. —Carnation flowered	5
DOUBLE MIXED. —In great variety. Very choice	5



PORTULACA.

The brightest of all flowers for bedding purposes. In bloom from early summer until killed by frosts. The single varieties are even more handsome than the double, and a paper of Grandiflora Single Mixed will produce a bed of unrivaled beauty. Thrives best in a sunny exposure and a light, sandy soil. Annual, of easy cultivation, ten to twelve inches high.

SINGLE MIXED	5
DOUBLE MIXED	15

PRIMROSE, EVENING (*Enothera*).

Portulaca. The *Enothera*, or Evening Primrose, produces large, showy blossoms, which are fully expanded only during the evening and early in the morning. The flowers, which are from three to four inches across, attract much attention on account of their size, beauty, and the rapidity with which they open. They are constant and prolific bloomers. The following are the best perennial varieties.

LAMARKIANA. —Height four feet, with gorgeous yellow flowers, three to four inches across	5
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ACULIS ALBA. —Dwarf-producing, large, beautiful, pearl white flowers. Hardy perennial, prostrate habit, six inches high	5
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PRIMULA SINENSIS

(*Chinese Primrose*).

Well-known greenhouse and conservatory winter-blooming plants. Nothing can surpass them for pot and indoor blooming plants. Their various forms and blending of colors are exceedingly pleasing and effective. They thrive best in a sandy loam and leaf mold. Tender perennial.

FIMBRIATA. —Choice fringed varieties, mixed	25
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ALBA. —Pure white	25
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FILICIFOLIA. —Mixed. Fern leaved	25
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EXTRA MIXED. —In great variety	25
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Primula.

PYRETHRUM.

Useful bedding plants, and some of the new and improved varieties are among the best edging and border plants in cultivation. They produce handsome flowers, and the foliage of some varieties contrasts with charming effects with the Amaranthus Centaureas and other ornamental foliage plants. Hardy perennials, of easy cultivation.

ROSEUM.—Dried flowers of this variety, pulverized, form Persian Insect Powder 10

* **CHOICE MIXED** 10

PYRETHRUM AUREUM.—See *Golden Feather*.

QUAKING GRASS.—See *Briza*.

RHODANTHE.

A dwarf everlasting flower, of great merit. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil, and a warm, sheltered situation. Cut as soon as fully blown, and dry in the shade. Half-hardy annual.

EXTRA MIXED.—All colors 10

RICINUS.—See *Castor Bean*.



Rhodanthe.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

Pretty ornamental annuals bearing richly colored funnel-shaped flowers. Marbled, yellow, crimson, scarlet, purple, and blue. A handsome, desirable plant of easy cultivation, deserving more general attention.

FINE MIXED 10

SAPONARIA.

Dwarf, compact-growing annuals, producing masses of small pink and white flowers. Fine for bedding. Mixed 5

SCABIOSA (*Mourning Bride*).

Handsome flowers, of delicious fragrance, borne on long, branching stalks, that have but little foliage. The flowers resemble in appearance some varieties of dahlias, and are very symmetrical. Colors, various, from white to purple and scarlet. Half-hardy perennial, of easy cultivation.

FINEST DOUBLE MIXED DWARF.—

All colors 5



Sensitive Plant.

SCARLET FLAX.

See *Linum*.

SCHIZAN- THUS.

Elegant, free-flowering, garden and greenhouse plant. Half-hardy annual, and free bloomer, of branching habits. Very fine.

FINE MIXED VARIETIES.—Of all colors . . . 5

SENSITIVE PLANT (*Mimosa*).

A peculiar plant, with globular heads of pink flow-



Scabiosa.



Smilax.

ers, interesting on account of the irritability of its leaves and stalks, which will, on being touched or shaken, close and droop as if dead. Tender annual, 10.
SILENE.—See *Catchfly*.

SMILAX.

The most useful and beautiful of all climbing plants for florists. Its graceful form and elegant foliage are admired by all. It can be trained from pots or hanging baskets around windows and over ceilings with charming effect. Useful for cut flowers and vases. It may be made to climb or droop, as desired. Tender perennial 15

SNAPDRAGON (*Antirrhinum*).

One of the most useful and showy of border plants. Of almost every color, and striped as beautifully as Carnations. They have recently been much improved, and are now really magnificent. The flowers are singular in form, and when taken between the thumb and finger, and alternately pressed and released, will open and close with a snapping motion, from which they take their name. Hardy perennials of easy cultivation.

TALL VARIETIES,

MIXED 5

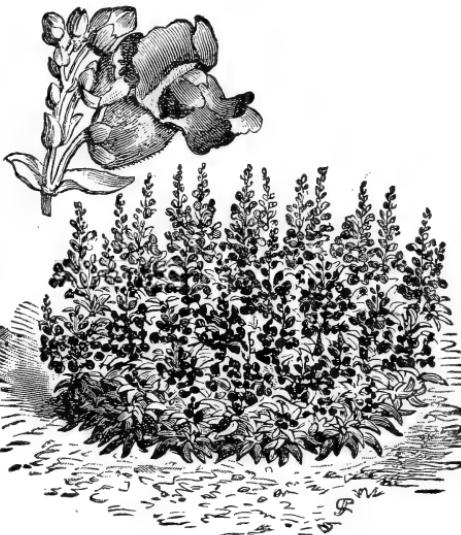
DWARF VARIETIES,

MIXED 5

TOM THUMB VARIETIES, MIXED 5

SOLANUM.

An interesting, ornamental



Snapdragon.

greenhouse and garden shrub, having beautiful glossy leaves and handsome scarlet fruit; very attractive and showy. Half-hardy perennial.

CAPSICASTRUM.—Jerusalem Cherry, or miniature Orange Tree. Covered with small scarlet fruit, 10

FINE MIXED 15

STOCKS.

The Stock, known by some as Gilliflower, has in recent years been so greatly improved as to be considered almost indispensable for bedding and edgings. Its varied and brilliant colors, profusion of blooms, and delicious fragrance, render it a popular favorite. Some of the colossal varieties which are included in the large flowering finest mixed are truly magnificent. Hardy annuals, except where noted.



Stocks.

LARGEST FLOWERING. —Finest mixed	10
DOUBLE TEN-WEEK. —Pure white	10
EMPEROR, or PERPETUAL. —Beautiful colors. Mixed, perennial .	15
BROMPTON. —Mixed, all colors	15

SUNFLOWER (*Helianthus*).

A well-known plant, adapted, by its stately growth, for a background to the lawn, or a screen to hide unsightly places. It is also grown as an absorbent of miasma, in damp or ill-drained situations. The flowers, especially of the double varieties, are really quite attractive.

CALIFORNICUS. —Double Orange	5
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GLOBOSUS FISTULOSUS. —Large, deep yellow. Very double	10
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MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. —Largest single variety. (<i>See also Vegetable List.</i>)	5
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SWEET PEAS (*Lathyrus Odoratus*).

The Sweet Pea is rapidly winning its way to the front as one of the most popular flowers for bouquets, table and parlor decoration. Its variety of beautifully contrasted colors, clear, fresh appearance, and delicious, refreshing fragrance, makes its presence always inviting. It should be planted near some suitable support, in any good garden soil, and kept well watered. We give a list of choice named kinds, and our Extra Mixed includes a large assortment equal to the best named varieties.

1. APPLE BLOSSOM.—

Bright pinkish, rose

10

2. BLACK.—Standards deep maroon, wings deep blue, medium size; good substance, black seed

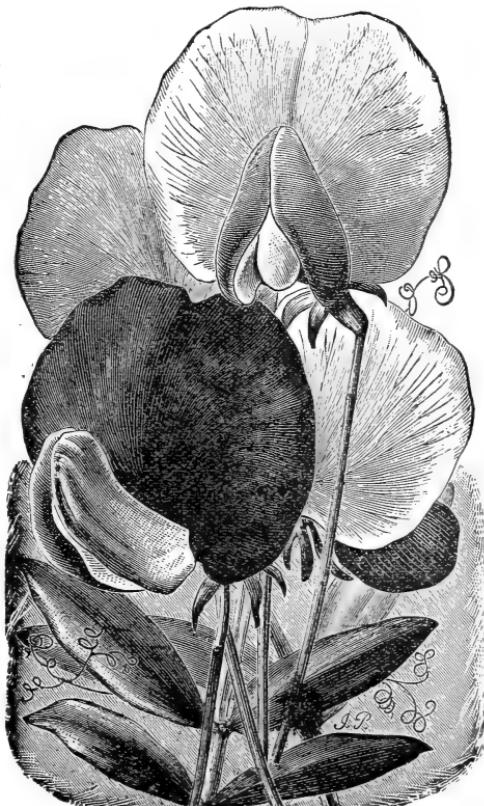
10

3. BLUSHING BEAUTY.

—A soft, blush self-colored flower of large improved size and hooded form. It demands the lead among all the pink varieties, and combined with the Countess of Radnor, Mrs. Sankey, and Mrs. Eckford, forms one of the best combinations imaginable . . . 5



Sunflower.



Sweet Peas.



Boreatton.

rich carmine-red flowers, of robust habit and one of the brightest reds in cultivation 5

9. **COUNTESS OF RADNOR**.—Standards, pale lilac-shaded mauve; wings, pale lilac. A distinct and beautiful variety 10

10. **CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA**.—Blush; very fine 5



Cupid.

11. **CUPID**.—The novelty of 1896 in Sweet Peas. A genuine dwarf, plant only a few inches high; bloom of good form and substance, and pure white. Originated in California. Seeds white 10

12. **DOROTHY TENNANT**.—A peculiar shade of rosy mauve; very large; a vigorous grower and free bloomer. Its large blossoms and odd coloring make it a very attractive variety 10

13. **DUKE OF CLARENCE**.—Very deep rosy-claret. One of the largest flowering varieties, and the very best of the dark colors 5

4. **BOREATTON**.—Deep wine or chestnut color, very large and one of the best dark varieties 10

5. **BUTTERFLY**.—White, tinted with lilac; very delicate and beautiful 5

6. **CAPTAIN CLARK**.—Pure white, with penciled lines of carmine standards; wings, blue edged. It has a striking effect of red, white, and blue, and is sometimes called tricolor 5

7. **CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES**.—One of the largest of the blue-flowered sorts. Standards, bright purple blue; wings, a little lighter shade of blue 5

8. **CARDINAL**.—Deep, rich carmine-red flowers, of robust habit and one of the brightest reds in cultivation 5

14. EMILY HENDERSON. —The best white in cultivation; the flowers are of the largest size and pure white. A vigorous grower and free bloomer.	10
15. FIREFLY. —An intense crimson scarlet, of large open and expanded form. The very best bright red yet offered, and its fiery coloring makes it a most desirable bouquet variety	5
16. GAIETY. —A new striped, of large improved size and expanded form; its soft blending colors make it one of the most desirable of striped sorts . . .	10
17. HER MAJESTY. —A rosy pink of large size, vigorous and a free bloomer. The color is rich and striking, and very desirable in a bouquet effect, .	5
18. IGNEA. —Of good substance, large size, slightly hooded form; color deep scarlet crimson, changing to black as bloom matures. Black seed . .	10
19. INDIGO KING. —A large, fine-shaped flower, and one of the darkest, deep maroon standards and indigo blue wings	5
20. ISA ECKFORD. —Delicate creamy white, and rosy pink flowers; of beautiful form	10
21. LADY PENZANCE. —Good substance, large size, hooded form; color pale bright blue, laced with rose. One of the best. Small brown seed, .	10
22. LEMON QUEEN. —Blush and lemon; very distinct and beautiful. .	10
23. MISS BLANCHE FERRY. —One of the best Sweet Peas in cultivation; the large pink and white flowers are very showy; the plant is vigorous and an exceedingly free bloomer	5
24. MISS HUNT. —A bright rosy pink, with laced surface. An attractive variety of bright glowing color, which alters considerably as it grows older on the vine	5
25. MONARCH. —Splendid large flowers; standards, bronzy crimson; wings rich deep blue; distinct and beautiful	10
26. MRS. ECKFORD. —White, shaded with primrose; delicate and rich, .	5
27. MRS. GLADSTONE. —Large beautiful flowers; standards, delicate soft pink; wings, blush edged with pink. Distinct and exquisite	5
28. MRS. SANKEY. —Although this is classed as a pure white, in some lights it shows a tinge of warm shell pink which is very delicate and beautiful, .	10
29. ORANGE PRINCE. —Standards, pink suffused with orange; wings, bright lake pink. Very distinct in color	5
30. PAINTED LADY. —Rosy crimson and blush white	5
31. PRINCESS BEATRICE. —Beautiful carmine rose. Vigorous and a free bloomer	5
32. PRINCESS OF WALES. —White ground, shaded and striped with lavender and mauve	5
33. QUEEN OF ENGLAND. —One of the best of the pure whites . . .	10
34. QUEEN OF THE ISLES. —White ground, distinctly striped and splashed with carmine and bright scarlet	10
35. RED AND WHITE STRIPED. —Large flowers	5
36. SENATOR. —A large hooded variety. White ground striped with chocolate. It is a wonderful bloomer; very attractive and odd on account of its peculiar stripe	5
37. SPLENDOUR. —A large, finely-shaped flower; color, coppery crimson suffused with rose	5
38. VENUS. —A soft salmon buff, self-color, of large size and hooded form. While a vigorous grower it is graceful, delicate, and decidedly attractive	10
39. WAVERLY. —A bright rosy scarlet, not very dark colored; of large improved size and hooded form. Very vigorous	10

ECKFORD'S HYBRIDS.—Mixture of many very choice kinds 10

EXTRA MIXED.—Many of the new varieties are in this mixture, and it can be depended on to produce fine flowers of a wide range of colors 5

UNIQUE SWEET PEA COLLECTION.—One packet of each of the above numbered varieties, postpaid, \$2.00.



Sweet William.

TAGETES.—See *Marigold*.

TASSEL FLOWER.—See *Cacalia*.

TREE CYPRESS.—See *Ipomopsis*.

TRIFOLIUM.—See *Clover, Sweet Scented*.

TROPÆOLUM.—See *Nasturtium*

VERBENA.

No plant surpasses the Verbena as a bedding plant under our bright California sun. The colors are rich and distinct. A packet of our new hybrid seed will produce flowers of every shade and color known to the Verbena. They spread rapidly, and can be divided and will set readily. Half-hardy perennial trailer.

HYBRIDA.—Saved from one of the finest collections in the world 20

SCARLET.—Very brilliant 15

NIVENI.—White, sweet-scented 10

MONTANA.—Hardy variety, producing brilliant rose and lilac flowers 10

FINE MIXED.—Brilliant colors 10

SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus Barbatus*).

A well-known, remarkably free-flowering plant, of brilliant colors, ranging from snow white to darkest crimson and purple. They emit a very delicate and refreshing fragrance. Hardy perennial. New plants should be raised from seed every year or two, as the old ones deteriorate. They are hardy, and the seed may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. They spread rapidly, and the roots can be divided.

SINGLE MIXED.—Very beautiful 10

DUNETTI.—Dark crimson 10

PURE WHITE 10

DOUBLE MIXED 10



Verbena.

VIOLET (*Viola Odorata*).

A species of extremely fragrant, early-blooming, low-growing plants, very useful for borders, rockwork, and bedding. They are exceedingly fragrant, a few flowers being sufficient to fill a room with their delicious fragrance. Can be multiplied by dividing the roots. Thrives best in a cool, shady place. Hardy perennial, of easy cultivation.



Violet.

WHITE. —Large. White blossoms . . .	10
PURPLE QUEEN. —Deep purple	10
MAUVE QUEEN. —Deep mauve blue	10
THE CZAR. —Fragrant, large blue	10
SWEET SCENTED. —Blue and purple	10

VIRGIN'S BOWER, or SWEET VIRGIN'S BOWER.—See *Clematis*.

VIRGINIA CREEPER, or AMERICAN WOOD-BINE (*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*).

A hardy, ornamental, rapid-growing perennial climber, bearing abundant and beautiful foliage, which, in late autumn, turns crimson and yellow. The flowers are small, but are followed by clusters of purplish black berries, that remain on the vine a long time, and are handsome and attractive. Easily grown from seed 10



Wall Flower.

WALL FLOWER (*Cheiranthus cheri*).

A well-known, half-hardy perennial, producing spikes of beautiful flowers. The petals are velvety, the color deep orange, shading to brown, rich, and handsome. If taken in or protected, they will bloom all winter.

FINEST DOUBLE MIXED	10
LARGE BROWN	10
SINGLE MIXED	5

WHITLAVIA.

An attractive hardy annual, with beautiful fine foliage, bearing profusely-drooping clusters of bell-shaped flowers, mostly blue and white. Should have a shady place with abundant moisture.

MIXED	5
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Whitlavia.



Wistaria.

WISTARIA (*Glycine Sinensis*).

Rapid-growing, hardy, perennial climber; bearing long, drooping clusters of porcelain blue flowers in abundance. Thrives best in a light, loose soil, and a southern exposure. Often grows fifteen feet in a season 20

XERANTHEMUM.

A free-flowering class of everlasting; useful for winter bouquets. The colors are purple, yellow, and white. They should be gathered before they are fully opened, and dried in the shade. Thus treated, and carefully kept, they will retain their beauty for years. Hardy annuals.

DOUBLE MIXED.—Choice colors 10

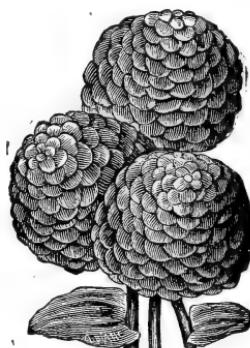
ZINNIA.

A large-flowering, branching annual, in bloom the latter part of the season. The flowers are as double as Dahlias, which they resemble, and of almost as great a variety of rich colors and shades. The flowers are beautifully rounded on top and very symmetrical. They can be dried and will remain fresh in appearance and handsome for winter bouquets. Easily grown and transplanted, and remarkably showy for beds or as a low hedge. Half-hardy annuals.

DOUBLE WHITE 10

DEEP ORANGE YELLOW 10

EXTRA DOUBLE MIXED 10



Zinnia.

Flower Seeds in Bulk.

We offer the following kinds in bulk by the ounce or pound. Those of our customers who wish to use larger quantities than are contained in the papers, will find this method very cheap for producing large masses of flowers or foliage. Sent by mail, postage paid, at these prices.

	PER OZ.		PER OZ.
Ageratum, light blue.....	\$0 30	Poppy Carnation flowered, double mixed	\$0 25
Alyssum, sweet.....	30	" Carnation flowered, double white	30
Amaranthus, tricolor—Joseph's coat	30	Portulaca, fine mixed.....	40
Aster, mixed German quilled....	65	Smilax	85
" Truffant's Perfection mixed	3 00	Sunflower, double.....	25
" snow white.....	3 00	Sweet Peas Apple Blossom	15
Bachelor's Button, mixed.....	30	" Black.....	15
Balsam, double white.....	1 25	" Blushing Beauty.....	15
" Camellia flowered.....	1 00	" Boreatton	15
" Mixed, double dwarf....	75	" Butterfly.....	15
" Mixed, " tall.....	50	" Captain Clark.....	15
Balloon Vine	30	" Captain of the Blues ..	15
Bartonia Golden.....	30	" Cardinal	15
Calliopsis extra mixed.....	35	" Countess of Radnor..	15
Canary Bird Flower.....	50	" Crown Princess o f Prussia	15
Candytuft, white, fragrant	30	" Dorothy Tennant.....	15
" Mixed colors (per lb., \$1.50)	25	" Duke of Clarence.....	15
Canna, fine mixed.....	40	" Emily Henderson.....	15
Carnation, choice double mixed.	3 00	" Firefly.....	15
" Early flowering Vienna	1 75	" Gaiety	15
Castor Bean, best varieties mixed (per lb., \$1.25).....	25	" Her Majesty.....	15
Chrysanthemum, mixed annual sorts.....	30	" Ignea	15
Cypress Vine, mixed.....	35	" Indigo King.....	15
Dahlia, double mixed.....	1 50	" Isa Eckford.....	15
Four o'clock.....	15	" Lady Penzance.....	15
Gourds, mixed, useful and orna- mental	25	" Lemon Queen	15
" Bottle or dipper.....	30	" Miss Blanche Ferry....	15
" Egg shaped.....	35	" Miss Hunt.....	15
Heliotrope, dark varieties mixed	1 50	" Monarch.....	15
Hollyhock, double mixed, great variety of colors.....	75	" Mrs. Eckford.....	15
" Double white	1 25	" Mrs. Gladstone	15
Lobelia, mixed.....	60	" Mrs. Sankey.....	15
Marigold, Meteor.....	25	" Orange Prince.....	15
" Prince of Orange.....	30	" Painted Lady.....	15
Mignonette, large flowering, sweet (per lb., 75c)....	15	" Princess Beatrice.....	15
" Golden Queen	40	" Princess of Wales.....	15
Morning Glory, tall (per lb., 60c)	15	" Queen of England.....	15
" " Dwarf.....	20	" Queen of the Isles	15
Nasturtium, Labbiamum tall mxd.	30	" Red and White Striped	15
" Dwarf mixed	25	" Senator.....	15
Pansy, extra large flowering mixed.....	2 50	" Splendour	15
extra quality mixed, con- taining many named varieties.....	1 25	" Venus.....	15
Petunia, fine mixed.....	1 00	" Waverly.....	15
Phlox Drummondii, fine mixed..	60	" Eckford's Hybrids, fin- est mxd., per lb. 75c..	15
" " Grandiflora mxd.	1 00	" Extra mixed, lb. 65c..	10
Pink, mixed double China.....	35	Sweet William, fine mixed.....	30
		" Double mixed....	75
		Verbena, fine mixed, all colors...	1 00
		Violet, sweet scented.....	1 50
		Wall Flower, early	40
		Zinnia, choice double mixed.....	35

PRICE LIST

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER. FREIGHT ON LOTS AT 25 AND 100 POUND QUOTATIONS MUST BE PAID BY THE PARTY ORDERING.

All other articles included in this list will be forwarded at list prices by mail, postage paid, or by express, charges prepaid, except where we expressly state that ten cents per pound must be remitted to cover postage when ordered sent by mail. Send money by draft on San Francisco or New York, or by Postal Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Money Order, or by Express. The best way to remit is by Express, or Post Office Money Order. Be careful to sign your name and give your Post Office, County and State when ordering.

Customers ordering enough for a freight shipment, or desiring to pay their own express charges, are entitled to deduct ten cents per pound from the *pound prices (only)* of this Catalogue, except where noted that postage must be added.

Small orders can generally be sent cheaper by mail than by express.

Not less than one ounce will be sold by weight.

ARTICHOKE.

	*100 lbs. Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Large Green Globe	\$. .	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$0 50	\$0 90 \$. .

ASPARAGUS.

Colossal	• . .	05	10	15	20	55
Columbian Mammoth White	• . .	05	20	30	50	1 35
Palmetto	• . .	05	10	20	30	75

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush.

*When Beans by the pound are ordered sent by mail, remit 10c. per pound extra for postage. *25 lbs. freight to be paid by customer.*

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

			25 lbs. per lb.	
Extra Early Refugee	*6 50	10	08	12
Extra Early Red Valentine, Improved Round Pod	*6 50	10	08	12
Early China Red Eye	*6 00	• .	07	12
Early Long Yellow Six Weeks . . .	*5 50	• .	07	10
Early Round Yellow Six Weeks, Improved Round Pod	*6 50	10	08	12
Early Mohawk	*6 50	10	08	12
Canadian Wonder	*7 00	10	09	15
Refugee, or Thousand to One . . .	*5 50	• .	07	10
Dwarf Horticultural	*6 00	10	08	12
Royal White Kidney	*6 50	10	08	12
Broad Windsor	*4 00	• .	06	10
Deer's Bush Lima	*9 00	10	11	15
Henderson's Bush Lima	*7 00	10	09	15
Burpee's Bush Lima	*9 00	10	11	15

When Beans by the pound are ordered sent by mail, remit 10c. per lb. extra for postage. Papers of Beans are postage free.

WAX, or YELLOW PODDED VARIETIES.

Extra Early Challenge Black Wax	*7 50	10	09	• .	15
Black Eyed Wax	*7 50	10	09	• .	15
Golden Wax	*7 50	10	09	• .	15
Wardwell's Kidney Wax	*7 50	10	09	• .	15
Davis' Wax	• . .	10	• . .	• .	20

*Freight on lots at 25 and 100 lb. rates to be paid by party ordering.

BEANS—Continued.

	*100 lbs. Paper.	25 lbs. per lb.	Lb.
Currie's Rust-Proof Wax	\$7 50 \$0 10	\$0 09	\$0 15
Rust-Proof, or Detroit Wax	*7 50 10	09	15
Prolific Black German Wax	*7 50 10	09	15
German Wax White Seeded	*7 50 10	09	15
Crystal White Wax	*7 50 10	09	15

BEANS—Pole or Running.

White Crease Back	*8 50 10	10	15
Southern Prolific	*8 50 10	10	15
Dutch Case Knife	*8 00 10	10	15
Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead) .	*7 00 10	10	15
London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry	*8 50 10	10	15
Large White Lima	*6 00 10	08	15
Dreer's Improved Lima	*7 00 10	09	15
Indian Chief, or Tall Black Wax .	*8 00 10	10	15
Challenger Lima	*7 00 10	09	15
King of the Garden Lima	*7 00 10	09	15
French Yard Long, or Asparagus Bean	10	• •	55
Scarlet Runner	10	• •	25
Red Speckled, Cut Short or Corn Hill	*8 00 10	10	15
Small White Lima—Carolina or Sieva	*8 00 10	10	15

*Freight on lots at 100 lb. rates to be paid by the party ordering.

When Beans by the pound are ordered sent by mail, remit 10c. per lb. extra for postage.

BEET.

	*25 lbs. of any one kind at 100 lb. price.	Oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Extra Early Eclipse Blood Turnip		05	10	15	20
Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip		05	10	15	20
Early Bassano Blood Turnip . . .		05	10	15	20
Early Blood Turnip		05	10	15	20
Dewings Early Blood Turnip . . .		05	10	15	20
Edmand's Early Blood Turnip . . .		05	10	15	20
Bastian's Early Blood Turnip . . .		05	10	15	20
Half Long Blood		05	10	15	20
Long Smooth Dark Blood		05	10	15	20
Long Red Mangel Wurzel	*16 00	05	10	10	15
Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel	*18 00	05	10	10	15
Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel . . .	*18 00	05	10	10	15
Red Globe Mangel Wurzel		05	10	15	20
Yellow Ovoid Mangel Wurzel . . .	*18 00	05	10	10	15
Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel . .	*18 00	05	10	10	15
Yellow Giant Intermediate Mangel Wurzel	*18 00	05	10	10	15
French White Sugar, Red Top . . .	*18 00	05	10	10	15
Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar .	*25 00	05	10	15	20
German White Sugar	*22 00	05	10	15	20
Lane's Imperial Sugar	*18 00	05	10	10	15
French Yellow Sugar		05	10	15	20
Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet . .		05	10	15	20

*Freight on lots at 25 and 100 lb. rates to be paid by party ordering.

BROCOLI.

	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
Early Purple Cape	\$. .	\$0 05	\$0 35	\$0 65	\$1 15	• .
Early Large White French	• . .	05	30	55	1 00	• .

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Dwarf Improved	• . .	05	15	25	45	1 50
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CABBAGE.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

Extra Early Express	• . .	05	20	30	55	1 75
Early Jersey Wakefield	• . .	05	20	30	55	1 75
Early York	• . .	05	15	25	40	1 25
Early Large York	• . .	05	15	25	40	1 25

SECOND EARLY, OR SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early Summer	• . .	05	20	30	50	1 50
Early Winnigstadt	• . .	05	20	30	50	1 50
German Filderkraut	• . .	05	20	30	50	1 50
Early Drumhead	• . .	05	20	30	50	1 50
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch	• . .	05	20	30	50	1 50
Early St. John's Day	• . .	05	20	30	50	1 50
Fottler's Early Drumhead, or Bruns-wick Short Stem	• . .	05	20	30	50	1 50
All Seasons, or Succession	• . .	05	20	30	50	1 50

LATE VARIETIES.

Stone Mason Marblehead	• . .	05	20	30	50	1 50
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead . . .	• . .	05	20	30	50	1 50
Excelsior Late Flat Dutch	• . .	05	20	30	50	1 50
Premium Late Flat Dutch	• . .	05	20	30	50	1 50
Premium Late Drumhead	• . .	05	20	30	50	1 50
Bridgeport Late Drumhead	• . .	05	20	30	50	1 50
Sure Head	• . .	05	20	30	50	1 50
Green Globe Savoy	• . .	05	20	30	50	1 50
Drumhead Savoy	• . .	05	20	30	50	1 50
Red Dutch	• . .	05	20	30	55	1 75

CARROT.

Parisian Forcing	• . .	05	15	20	30	90
Early French Horn, for forcing . . .	• . .	05	10	15	25	85
Early Scarlet Horn	• . .	05	10	15	25	70
Early Ox Heart, or Guerande	• . .	05	10	15	25	70
Early Half Long Scarlet, Stump . .	Rooted	05	10	15	20	65
Chantenay, Half Long Stump	• . .	05	10	15	20	65
Danvers Orange, Half Long	• . .	05	10	15	20	65
Finest Long Orange	• . .	05	10	15	20	60
Large White Belgian	25 lbs. at the 100 lb. price. }	05	10	15	20	50
Short White, very thick and heavy . .	25 lbs. at the 100 lb. price. }	*30 00	05	10	15	55

*Freight on lots at 25 and 100 lb. rates to be paid by party ordering.

CAULIFLOWER.

	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Early Snowball	\$. .	\$ 0 05	\$ 0 55	\$ 1 00	\$ 1 85	\$. .
Early Snowball, extra choice selection	05	1 15	2 00	3 50	. .
Early Dwarf Erfurt	05	55	1 00	1 85	. .
Extra Early Erfurt, Large, extra choice selection	05	1 15	2 00	3 50	. .
Early London	05	40	65	1 15	. .
Early Paris	05	55	1 00	1 85	. .
Early Large White French	05	40	65	1 15	. .
Lenormand's Short Stem	05	75	1 15	2 00	. .
Large Algiers	05	75	1 25	2 25	. .

CELERV.

Giant Pascal . . . . .	.. .	05	15	20	30	1 00
Golden Self-Blanching . . . . .	.. .	05	25	45	80	2 50
Golden Hearted Dwarf . . . . .	.. .	05	15	20	30	1 00
Large White Solid . . . . .	.. .	05	15	20	30	1 00
Dwarf White Solid . . . . .	.. .	05	15	20	30	1 00
Half Dwarf . . . . .	.. .	05	15	20	30	1 00
Heartwell's Perfection . . . . .	.. .	05	15	20	30	1 00
White Plume . . . . .	.. .	05	20	30	45	1 35
Boston Market . . . . .	.. .	05	15	20	30	1 00
Pink Plume . . . . .	.. .	05	25	45	75	2 50
Celery Seed for Flavoring	05	10	10	15	40

CELERIAC, or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.

Smooth Prague	05	15	25	40	1 15
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CHERVIL.

Curled	05	15	20	30	90
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CHICORY.

Large Rooted, or Coffee	05	10	15	25	80
Chicory for Salads (see Endive)

COLLARDS.

True Southern	05	15	25	35	1 10
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CORN.

*When Corn by the pound is ordered sent by mail, remit 10c. per pound extra for postage. *25 lbs. freight to be paid by customer.*

SWEET, or SUGAR VARIETIES.

			25 lbs. per lb.		
Extra Early Cory	*6 50		.. .	08	.. .
Extra Early Marblehead	*6 50		.. .	08	.. .
Early Minnesota	*6 50		.. .	08	.. .
Early Pee & Kay	*6 50		.. .	08	.. .
Crosby's Early	*6 50		.. .	08	.. .
Moore's Early Concord	*6 50		.. .	08	.. .
Early Eight-rowed	*6 50		.. .	08	.. .
Perry's Hybrid	*6 50		.. .	08	.. .
Early Mammoth	*6 50	*Freight on lots at 100 lbs. rates to be paid by party ordering.	.. .	08	.. .

*Freight on lots at 25 and 100 lb. rates to be paid by party ordering.

CORN—Continued.

	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	25 lbs. per lb.	Lb.
Hickox	\$ 6 50	\$. .		\$ 0 08	\$ 0 10
Stowell's Evergreen	*6 50	. .		08	. . . 10
Black Mexican	*7 00	. .		09	. . . 12
Country Gentleman	*6 50	. .		08	. . . 10
Common Sweet, for Fodder . . .	*4 25	. .		. . . . .	. . . . .

FIELD VARIETIES.

Extra Early Adams, for Table and Field	*6 50	. .		08	. . . 10
Early Red Blazed	*6 00	. .		07 1/2	. . . 10
Early Canada, or Yellow Flint . .	*4 00	. .		06	. . . 10
Early White Flint	*5 00	. .		07	. . . 10
Improved Leaming, Yellow Dent .	*4 00	. .		06	. . . 10
Pride of the North, Yellow Dent .	*4 00	. .		06	. . . 10
Champion White Pearl, Large Dent	*3 50	. .		05	. . . 10
Popcorn, White Pearl, for Popping	*5 50	. .		07	. . . 10
Popcorn, Rice, for Popping . . .	*6 50	. .	When Corn is ordered sent by mail, remit rec. per lb. extra for postage.	08	. . . 12

BROOM CORN.

Improved Evergreen	8 00	05 25
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CRESS.

Curled, or Peppergrass	05	10	15	20 50
Water Cress	05	30	50	90 . .

CUCUMBER.

Peerless White Spine	05	10	15	20 55
Early Long White Spine . . . . .	. .	05	10	15	20 55
Early Short Green, or Early Frame .	. .	05	10	15	20 55
Early Cluster . . . . .	. .	05	10	15	20 55
Nichol's Medium Green . . . . .	. .	05	10	15	20 55
Cool and Crisp . . . . .	. .	05	10	15	25 70
Best Long Green . . . . .	. .	05	10	15	20 60
Boston Pickling, or Green Prolific	. .	05	10	15	20 55
Extra Long Green Turkey . . . .	. .	05	10	15	25 70
West India Gherkin . . . . .	. .	05	15	20	35 1 10

EGG PLANT.

Early Long Purple . . . . .	. .	05	20	35	55 1 75
Early Round Purple . . . . .	. .	05	20	35	60 2 60
Large New York Purple . . . . .	. .	05	35	60	1 00 . .
Black Pekin . . . . .	. .	05	20	50	85 . .

ENDIVE.

Green Curled . . . . .	. .	05	15	25	40 1 35
White Curled . . . . .	. .	05	15	25	40 1 35
Broad Leaved (Scarolle) . . . . .	. .	05	15	25	40 1 35

KALE.

Green Curled Scotch . . . . .	. .	05	15	20	30 1 00
Dwarf Green Curled, or German Greens . . . . .	. .	05	15	25	40 1 35
Dwarf German Purple . . . . .	. .	05	20	30	50 1 60

*Freight on lots at 25 and 100 lb. rates to be paid by party ordering.

KOHL=RABI.

	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Early White Vienna, Short-Leaved	\$. .	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 40	\$1 35

LEEK.

Large Rouen, or American Flag	.. .	05	15	25	40	1 35
Monstrous Carenton	.. . . .	05	20	30	50	1 50

LETTUCE.

Early Tennisball, Black Seeded	.. .	05	15	20	30	90
Early Boston Market, or White Seeded Tennisball	.. . . .	05	15	20	30	90
Early Prize Head	.. . . .	05	15	20	30	90
Simpson's Early Curled	.. . . .	05	15	20	30	90
Early Curled Silesia	.. . . .	05	15	20	30	90
Simpson's Early Curled, Black Seeded	.. . . . .	05	15	20	30	90
San Francisco Market	.. . . .	05	15	20	30	90
Philadelphia Butter	.. . . .	05	15	20	30	90
Large Drumhead	.. . . .	05	15	20	30	90
Large Hanson	.. . . .	05	15	20	30	90
Deacon	.. . . . .	05	15	20	30	90
Denver Market	.. . . .	05	15	20	30	90
Grand Rapids	.. . . .	05	15	20	30	90
White Paris Cos, or Romaine	.. . .	05	15	20	30	90

MELON, MUSK.

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES.

Early Jenny Lind, Small	.. . . .	05	10	15	20	60
Early Baltimore, or Acme	.. . . .	05	10	15	20	60
Small Green Nutmeg	.. . . .	05	10	15	20	60
Large Netted Canteloupe	.. . . .	05	10	15	20	60
Large Green Nutmeg	.. . . .	05	10	15	20	60
Early Hackensack	.. . . .	05	10	15	20	60
Large Hackensack	.. . . .	05	10	15	20	60
Large Montreal	.. . . .	05	10	15	20	60
Casaba, or Green Persian	.. . . .	05	10	15	20	60
Bay View	.. . . . .	05	10	15	20	60
Extra Early Citron	.. . . . .	05	10	15	20	60
Netted Gem	.. . . . .	05	10	15	20	60
Green-fleshed Osage	.. . . . .	05	10	15	20	60

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES.

Surprise	.. . . . .	05	10	15	20	60
Early Yellow Canteloupe	.. . . .	05	10	15	20	60
Orange Christiana	.. . . .	05	10	15	20	60
Emerald Gem	.. . . . .	05	10	15	20	60
Osage, or Miller's Cream	.. . . .	05	10	15	20	60
Banquet	.. . . . .	05	10	15	20	65
Long Yellow	.. . . . .	05	10	15	20	65

*Freight on lots at 25 and 100 lb. rates to be paid by party ordering.

MELON, WATER.

25 lbs. at the 100 lb. price.

	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Pinney's Early	\$*30 00	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 20	\$0 50
Mountain Sweet	*30 00	05	10	15	20	50
Lodi, or San Joaquin	*30 00	05	10	15	20	50
Ice Cream, or Peerless	*30 00	05	10	15	20	50
Gypsy, or Southern Rattlesnake	*30 00	05	10	15	20	50
Early Sweetheart		05	15	20	25	60
Boss	*30 00	05	10	15	20	50
Kolb's Gem	*30 00	05	10	15	20	50
Cuban Queen	*30 00	05	10	15	20	50
Mammoth Ironclad	*30 00	05	10	15	20	50
Dixie	*30 00	05	10	15	20	50
Dark Icing	*30 00	05	10	15	20	50
Light Icing, or Jordan's Gray Monarch	*30 00	05	10	15	20	50
Black Spanish	*30 00	05	10	15	20	50
Early Seminole	*30 00	05	10	15	20	50
Citron, for Preserving		05	10	15	20	60
Colorado Citron		05	10	15	20	60

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

French, 3 lb. boxes (by Express at buyer's expense), per box, \$1 75.

English, in bricks of 1 lb. each, by mail, *postage paid* 30

MUSTARD.

Southern Giant, curled	05	10	15	25	70
Yellow California	05	10	10	15	25

NASTURTIUM.

Tall Varieties, Mixed Colors	05	15	20	35	1 10
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OKRA, or GUMBO.

Dwarf	05	10	15	20	60
White Velvet	05	10	15	25	70

ONION.

Extra Early Large Red Globe	05	15	20	30	1 00
Extra Early Red Flat	05	15	25	40	1 45
Large Red Wethersfield	05	15	20	35	1 25
Southport Red Globe	05	15	20	35	1 25
Southport Yellow Globe	05	15	20	35	1 15
Yellow Danvers	05	15	20	30	85
Yellow Globe Danvers	05	15	20	30	90
Oregon Yellow Danvers	05	15	20	30	85
Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg	05	15	20	30	90
Mammoth Silver King	05	20	30	50	1 60
Michigan Yellow Globe	05	15	20	30	90
Large White Globe	05	20	35	60	2 00
White Portugal, or Silver Skin	05	20	35	60	2 00
White El Paso, or Large Mexican	05	20	30	50	1 60
Yellow Spanish King, or Prize-Taker	05	20	30	50	1 60

*Freight on lots at 25 and 100 lb. rates to be paid by party ordering.

ONION—Continued.

	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Giant Rocca, light brown	\$. .	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 30	\$0 50	\$1 60
Giant White Italian Tripoli	05	20	30	50	1 60
Giant Red Italian Tripoli	05	15	20	30	1 00
Small Queen, White	05	20	30	50	1 60

ONION SETS.

50 lbs. at the 100 lb. price. Prices per 100 lbs. are subject to change with the market.

Top Onions, or Top Sets	*16 00	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	35
Yellow Bottom Sets	*15 00	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	30

PARSLEY.

Plain . . . . .	.. .	05	10	15	20	65
Moss Curled, or Fern-leaved . . . . .	.. .	05	15	20	25	75
Fine Triple Curled . . . . .	.. .	05	15	20	25	75
Emerald . . . . .	.. .	05	15	20	25	75

PARSNIP.

Long Dutch Sugar . . . . .	.. .	05	10	15	20	50
Hollow Crown . . . . .	.. .	05	10	15	20	50

PEAS.

When Peas are ordered sent by mail, remit 10c. per pound extra for postage. *25 lbs. freight to be paid by customer.

Sweet wrinkled varieties marked thus: †

EARLY AND EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

25 lbs. per lb.

First and best	*6 00	.. .	.. .	08	.. .	10
E. J. Bowen's Extra Early	*6 00	.. .	.. .	08	.. .	10
Extra Early Daniel O'Rourke	*7 00	.. .	.. .	09	.. .	12
Blue Peter, or Blue Tom Thumb	*8 00	10	.. .	10	.. .	15
Earliest of All, or Alaska	*6 50	.. .	.. .	08	.. .	10
†American Wonder	*8 50	10	.. .	10	.. .	15
†Nott's Excelsior . . . . .	.. .	10	.. .	12	.. .	15
†McLean's Little Gem	*7 50	10	.. .	09	.. .	15
†Premium Gem	*7 50	10	.. .	09	.. .	15
†McLean's Advancer	*6 50	.. .	.. .	08	.. .	12
†Everbearing	*6 50	.. .	.. .	08	.. .	12
†Abundance	*7 00	.. .	.. .	09	.. .	12
†Horsford's Market Garden	*7 00	.. .	.. .	09	.. .	12
†The Admiral	*9 00	10	.. .	11	.. .	15

LATE VARIETIES.

†Telephone	*7 50	10	.. .	09 1/2	.. .	15
†Yorkshire Hero	*6 50	.. .	.. .	08	.. .	12
†Champion of England	*5 50	.. .	.. .	07	.. .	10
†Stratagem	*7 00	.. .	.. .	09	.. .	12
†Stratagem, selected strain, large pods	*8 00	10	.. .	10	.. .	15
Pride of the Market	*7 50	.. .	.. .	09 1/2	.. .	12
Large White Marrowfat	*5 50	.. .	.. .	07	.. .	10
Large Black Eyed Marrowfat	*5 00	.. .	.. .	07	.. .	10
†Duke of Albany	*8 00	10	.. .	10	.. .	15

*Freight on lots at 25 and 100 lb. rates to be paid by party ordering.

*When Peas by the pound are ordered sent by mail, remit 10c. per lb. extra for postage.

*Freight on lots at 25 and 100 lb. rates to be paid by party ordering.

PEAS—Continued.

EDIBLE PODDED VARIETIES.

	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	½ lb.	Lb.
Dwarf Sugar, gray seeded	\$. .	\$ 10	\$. .	\$. .	\$. .	\$ 30
Tall Sugar, gray seeded	10 . .	10 . .	10 . .	10 . .	10 . .	30

FIELD PEAS.

Black Eyed Marrowfat	*2 75	• . .	• . .	• . .	• . .	• . .
Blue Prussian, or Green	*2 50	• . .	• . .	• . .	• . .	• . .
Small White, or Niles	*2 50	• . .	• . .	• . .	• . .	• . .
Sweet wrinkled	*2 25	• . .	• . .	• . .	• . .	• . .

PEPPER.

Large Red Cayenne, Narrow	• . .	05	20	35	60	1 75
Chili, very small	• . .	05	20	35	60	1 75
Squash, or Tomato Shaped	• . .	05	20	35	60	1 75
Large Bell, or Bull Nose	• . .	05	20	35	60	1 75
Sweet Spanish, or Mountain	• . .	05	20	35	60	1 75
Red Cherry	• . .	05	20	35	60	1 75
Long Red Pointed	• . .	05	20	35	60	1 75

PUMPKIN.

Large Yellow, or Connecticut Field	*15 00	05	10	10	15	35
25 lbs. at the 100 lb. price.						
Large Cheese	• . .	05	10	15	20	55
Cushaw, or Crookneck	• . .	05	10	15	20	55
Mammoth	• . .	05	10	15	25	70

RADISH.

Early Long Scarlet	• . .	05	10	15	20	50
Early Long Brightest Scarlet, white tip	• . .	05	10	15	20	60
Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger	• . .	05	10	15	25	65
Early Olive-Shaped, or Half Long Scarlet	• . .	05	10	15	20	50
Early Deep Scarlet, Half Long	• . .	05	10	15	20	60
French Breakfast, or Half Long Scarlet, white tipped	• . .	05	10	15	20	50
Early Scarlet Turnip-rooted	• . .	05	10	15	20	50
Early Scarlet Turnip, white tip	• . .	05	10	15	20	50
Early Deep Scarlet Turnip-rooted	• . .	05	10	15	20	60
Early White Turnip-rooted	• . .	05	10	15	20	60
Improved Chartier	• . .	05	10	15	20	60
White Strasburg	• . .	05	10	15	20	65

FALL, or WINTER VARIETIES.

Round Black Spanish	• . .	05	10	15	20	60
Long Black Spanish	• . .	05	10	15	20	60
Mammoth White China, or California	• . .	05	10	15	25	80
Scarlet China Winter	• . .	05	15	20	30	85

RAPE.

Dwarf Essex, for sowing	• . .	05	10	10	15	25
California (see Bird Seed)	• . .	• . .	• . .	• . .	• . .	• . .

*Freight on lots at 25 and 100 lb. rates to be paid by the party ordering.

RHUBARB.

	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Victoria	\$. .	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 45	\$1 35
Linnæus		05	15	25	45	1 35
Giant		05	15	25	45	1 35

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Large White		05	10	20	35	1 10
Mammoth Sandwich Island		05	15	25	45	1 35

SPINAGE.

Savoy Leaved		05	10	10	15	30
Round Summer		05	10	10	15	30
Improved Thick-leaved		05	10	10	15	30
Monstrous Viroflay		05	10	10	15	30
Extra Large Prickly Seeded		05	10	10	15	30
Long Standing		05	10	10	15	30

SQUASH.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early White Bush Scallop		05	10	15	20	60
Mammoth White Bush Scallop		05	10	15	25	65
Summer Crookneck		05	10	15	20	60
Mammoth Summer Crookneck		05	10	15	25	65
Early Yellow Bush Scallop		05	10	15	20	60

LATE VARIETIES.

Perfect Gem		05	10	15	25	70
American Turban, or Essex Hybrid . .		05	10	15	20	60
Boston Marrow		05	10	15	20	60
Early Prolific, or Orange Marrow . .		05	10	15	20	60
Hubbard		05	10	15	25	70
Mammoth Chili		05	10	15	20	65
Field Marrow, for stock feeding } 25 lbs. at the 100 lb. price. } . .	12 00		10	10	15	30

SUGAR CANE, or SORGHUM.

Early Amber			10	10	15	25
Early Orange			10	10	15	25

SUNFLOWER.

Mammoth Russian		05	10	10	15	25
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TOBACCO.

Connecticut Seed Leaf		05	20	35	60	2 00
Havana		05	35	65	1 10	4 00

TOMATO.

Atlantic Prize, Extra Early		05	20	35	60	2 00
Early Michigan		05	20	35	60	2 00
Acme		05	20	35	60	2 00
Livingston's Perfection		05	20	30	50	1 75
Livingston's Favorite		05	20	35	60	2 00

*Freight on lots at 25 and 100 lb. rates to be paid by party ordering.

TOMATO—Continued.

		*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Livingston's Beauty		\$. .	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$0 60	\$2 00
Paragon			05	20	30	50	1 75
Trophy			05	20	35	60	2 00
Optimus			05	20	35	60	2 00
Ignotum			05	20	35	60	2 00
Dwarf Champion			05	20	35	60	2 00
Stone			05	20	35	60	2 00
Golden Queen			05	25	45	75	2 50
Red Pear-shaped			05	30	50	85	2 75
Yellow Plum			05	30	50	85	2 75
Red Cherry			05	30	50	85	2 75
Husk Tomato, or Ground Cherry . .		05	30	50		85	2 75

TURNIP.

WHITE FLESHED VARIETIES.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan		05	15	20	30	90
Extra Early White Milan		05	15	25	40	1 25
Early White Dutch Flat, Strap-leaved		05	10	15	20	50
Early Purple Top, Strap-leaved		05	10	15	20	50
White Egg		05	10	15	20	50
Purple Top White Globe		05	10	15	20	50
Large White Norfolk		05	10	10	15	45
Pomeranian White Globe		05	10	10	15	45
Cow Horn, or Long White		05	10	15	20	50
Seven Top, for greens		05	10	15	20	60
White German		05	10	15	20	50

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen		05	10	15	20	50
Early Yellow Purple Top		05	10	15	20	60
Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball		05	10	15	20	60
Yellow, or Amber Globe		05	10	15	20	50

RUTA BAGA, or SWEDES.

Yellow Purple Top Swede		05	10	15	20	50
Monarch Yellow		05	10	15	20	50
Champion Purple Top Yellow		05	10	15	20	50
Skirving's Purple Top Yellow		05	10	15	20	50
Laing's Yellow		05	10	15	20	50
Bangholm, Yellow		05	10	15	20	50
Sweet Russian, or White Ruta Baga		05	10	15	20	50

HERBS.

Anise		05	15	20	30	1 00
Balm		05	25	45	80	..
Basil, sweet		05	20	30	50	1 50
Caraway, for sowing		05	10	15	25	80
Caraway, for flavoring		05	10	10	15	40

*Freight on lots at 25 and 100 lb. rates to be paid by party ordering.

HERBS—Continued.

	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Catnip	\$. .	\$ 0 05	\$ 0 50	\$. .	\$. .	\$. .
Coriander, for sowing	05	10	15	25	70
Dandelion	05	45	85	. .	. .
Dill	05	15	20	35	1 10
Fennel, sweet	05	15	20	30	90
Hyssop	05	25	45	75	. .
Lavender	05	15	20	35	1 10
Marjoram, sweet	05	20	30	50	1 50
Rosemary	05	25	45	80	. .
Rue	05	20	30	50	1 50
Sage	05	20	35	55	1 65
Savory, Summer	05	15	20	35	1 10
Sorrel, French	05	20	35	55	1 65
Thyme, French	05	35	60	1 00	. .

CLOVER SEEDS.

Prices per 100 lbs. are subject to change with the market. *25 lbs. freight to be paid by customer.

25 lbs. per lb.

Alfalfa	* 8 00	. . .	. .	10	. .	25
Red Clover	* 12 00	. . .	. .	14	. .	30
Mammoth Red Clover	* 13 00	. . .	. .	15	. .	30
Crimson, Scarlet, or Italian	* 10 00	. . .	. .	13	. .	30
White Clover	* 20 00	. . .	. .	23	. .	40
Alsike, or Swedish Clover	* 15 00	. . .	. .	18	. .	30
Esperette, or Sainfoin	* 13 50	. . .	. .	16	. .	30

GRASS SEEDS.

Prices per 100 lbs. are subject to change with the market. *25 lbs. freight to be paid by customer.

25 lbs. per lb.

Timothy	* 6 00	. . .	. .	08	. .	25
Orchard Grass, very short crop . . .	* 20 00	. . .	. .	22	. .	35
Red Top	* 9 50	. . .	. .	12	. .	30
Kentucky Blue Grass, fancy clean . . .	* 16 00	. . .	. .	20	. .	35
Kentucky Blue Grass, extra clean . . .	* 12 50	. . .	. .	16	. .	30
English Perennial Rye Grass	* 7 50	. . .	. .	12	. .	30
Australian Rye Grass	* 7 50	. . .	. .	12	. .	30
Australian Rye Grass, extra heavy seed for yards and lawns	* 9 00	. . .	. .	13	. .	35
Italian Rye Grass	* 8 50	. . .	. .	13	. .	30
Mesquite, or Velvet Grass	* 7 00	. . .	. .	15	. .	30
Millet, Common or Golden	* 5 00	. . .	. .	07	. .	20
Millet, German	* 5 00	. . .	. .	07	. .	20
Evergreen Millet, Johnson Grass . . .	* 9 00	. . .	. .	13	. .	35
Hungarian Millet	* 6 00	. . .	. .	08	. .	25
Brome Grass—Bromus Inermis, for dry lands	* 26 00	. . .	. .	30	. .	45
Spurry—Spergula Arvensis	* 14 00	. . .	. .	16	. .	30
Meadow Fescue, or Eng. Blue Grass . .	* 10 50	. . .	. .	13	. .	35
Hard Fescue	* 30 00	. . .	. .	. .	. .	50
Fine Leaved Fescue	* 35 00	. . .	. .	. .	. .	60
Sweet Vernal . . . . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	45

*Freight on lots at 100 lb. rates to be paid by party ordering.

*Freight on lots at 25 and 100 lb. rates to be paid by party ordering.

GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

	*100 lbs.	Paper.	Oz.	2 oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Sweet Vernal—True Perennial	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$0 25	\$0 80
Sainfoin (see Esperette Clover)	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·
Crested Dogtail	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	25	90
Bermuda Grass, 10 lbs. by mail	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	35	1 25
\$1.15 per lb.	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·
Tall Oat Grass	*26 00	· · · · ·	28	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	45
Lawn Grass—Fine Mixed	*15 00	· · · · ·	20	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	35
Lawn Grass—Extra Fine Mixed	*20 00	· · · · ·	25	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	40
Mixture for dry lands	*28 00	· · · · ·	30	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	45

FRUIT SEEDS.

Apple Seed	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	50
Cherry Stones, Mahaleb	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	65
Cherry Stones, Mazzard	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	45
Pear Seed	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	1 35
Plum Stones, Myrobalan	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	50
Quince Seed	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	1 35

FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREE AND HEDGE SEEDS.

Black or Yellow Locust	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	50
Honey Locust	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	60
Blue Gum, Eucalyptus Globulus	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	3 00
Red Gum, Eucalyptus Rostrata	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	4 00
Italian Cypress	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	2 40
Monterey Cypress	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	1 70

BIRD SEED.

Canary	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	20
Hemp	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	20
Rape, California	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	20
Rape, Imported	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	30
Rape, Dwarf Essex (see under letter "R")	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	·
Mixed Bird Seed, loose	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	20
Mixed Bird Seed in 1 lb. packages	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	20

BIRD GRAVEL.

Silver Washed, 1 1/2 lb. paper boxes, per box by mail, 30c	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	·
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CUTTLE FISH BONE**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Buckwheat	*3 00	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	20
Buckwheat, Silver Hulled	*3 00	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	20
Buckwheat, Japanese	*3 00	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	20
Flaxseed, whole	*3 50	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	20
Flaxseed, ground	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	20
Spring Vetches, or Tares	*5 50	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	20
Rye	*2 00	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	20
White Egyptian Corn, Douhra Millet	*2 25	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	20
Kaffir Corn	*6 00	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	20

*Freight on lots at 25 and 100 lb. rates to be paid by party ordering.

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